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DECISION AWAITED AS TO RENEWAL OF FAR EAST TREATY

Chinese Authority Claims Anglo-Japanese Alliance Is Really Finished With and Will Be Entirely Scrapped Soon

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Anglo-Japanese agreement is finished with, and it is only a question of how and when it shall be brought to an end, according to B. Lennox Simpson, political adviser to the Chinese Government. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Arthur Meighen, the Canadian Prime Minister, and General Smuts have been the chief factors. Mr. Simpson states, in bringing about this situation, the former especially exercising the most influence by standing pat on the Canadian attitude that if the Anglo-Japanese agreement were denounced and a new one drawn up a clause should be inserted that the consent of every one of the British Dominions should be secured before the agreement becomes valid.

J. W. Lowther, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons, apparently reported adversely to the British Government regarding the prospects of the Canadian people endorsing the continuance of the agreement, and although for the present the agreement continues automatically in the absence of a denunciation by the signatories, the conference in London, according to Mr. Simpson, has veered toward the project for meeting of the representatives of the powers interested in the problems of the Pacific and the eventual scrapping of the agreement.

America Satisfied

Lord Curzon has had two interviews with Colonel Harvey, the American Ambassador in London, during the past week, and Mr. Simpson feels that the American Government is satisfied with the turn events have taken. On the other hand he claims there is much alarm in Japanese official circles at the prospect of Japan no longer being able to help herself along in diplomatic matters, hanging on to John Bull's coat tails.

Japan concurred in the British law that the note sent to the Japanese government was only a formal communication of the treaty, but only did so under the impression that the agreement would be renewed in some modified but still favorable form. On May 29, however, before the arrival of the delegates to the imperial conference, the British Foreign Office dispatched a note to Tokyo inquiring whether the Japanese Government would be agreeable to a three months' extension of the treaty, and it thereupon became apparent to the Japanese that the formal alliance between Japan and Great Britain was in danger.

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ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The "Tribuna" publishes a telegram from Smyrna stating that a munitions depot has been blown up. Many casualties are reported and the town is damaged. A Turk has been arrested. It is stated that, as a result, the Greek Army will be compelled to suspend operations.

MR. PAUL HARVEY APPOINTED TRUSTEE

The Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society announce the appointment of Mr. Paul Harvey of New York City as Trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. David B. Ogden, announced in The Christian Science Monitor, Friday, July 1.

Mr. Harvey was born in Chicago, Illinois, and attended the School of Painting, Chicago Art Institute; also Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio; Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts; and the University of Chicago. After leaving college he was actively engaged in business in Chicago for a number of years, during the latter part of which time he was associated with the firm of Lee, Higgins & Company.

For many years Mr. Harvey has been an earnest and consecrated Christian Scientist, and for a number of years has devoted his time exclusively to the interests of the Christian Science movement.

Mr. Harvey is the son of Burlington W. Harvey, who was one of the pioneer business men of Chicago and the founder of the town of Harvey, Illinois, which bears his name.

The appointment is effective July 1, 1921.

FRENCH APPRECIATE AMERICAN SUPPORT

Hugh C. Wallace's Speech, Associating United States Unreservedly with France, Is Enthusiastically Commented On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — The discourse of Hugh C. Wallace, the American Ambassador, in which he associated, without reservation, America with the cause of France, is the subject of most enthusiastic comment to-day. This is probably his last public speech as Ambassador in France, but he will leave with the grateful remarks of practically all French newspapers under his eyes. The choice of his successor, Myron T. Herrick, is regarded as equally good, and when he is replaced in a few days, French sentiments will be exceedingly divided.

It is impossible to let him go, says the "Journal," without expressing sincere thanks for the faithful and energetic friendship which he has always displayed. What particularly pleases the French is his declaration that it is an anomaly to find the victor in the war in a worse condition than the vanquished. French had her best provinces devastated. Germany is responsible for the heavy burden of debts, which France has to bear. It is necessary that Germany should pay. The Germans are more cunning in peace than in war, but they must be made to work hard until they have achieved the reparation of that which they destroyed. Until Germany has settled the debt which she owes to civilization, America cannot feel that she is really at peace with her.

These observations of Mr. Wallace, though containing nothing new, are eagerly caught up, and it is proclaimed that they must not be regarded as only generous words. They are not, on the eve of his departure, spoken lightly, and the Ambassador is taken to be expressing the true sentiments of America. It is in the light of this statement that various decisions, such as the declaration of peace with Germany, and the reported intention of withdrawing the troops from Coblenz, which is not yet officially announced, are judged. New efforts to understand the American viewpoint and to enable America to understand the French viewpoint are being made, as a result of the fraternal manifestations of independence Day.

GUNBOATS SENT TO TAMPICO, MEXICO

Action Taken by United States as a Precautionary Measure for Protection of Lives and Property of Americans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
Two gunboats have been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to proceed to Tampico, Mexico, "for the protection of the lives and property of Americans." This action was taken after representations had been made by the American consul at Tampico that it would be advisable to be prepared in the event of trouble. The Sacramento is believed to have arrived yesterday and the Cleveland is due today. The one has 15 marines aboard and the other about 40. They are not to go ashore without orders from Washington, it was said.

The trouble is attributed to lack of employment and labor unrest, due, it is said, in large measure, to the depression in the oil industry caused by the new tax system, resulting in incipient riots and increasing disturbances. On the other hand, it is said by the Mexican Government that many of the oil companies closed their plants without sufficient justification, the implication being that they desired to create a sentiment against the government's policy. President Obregon was reported to have ordered the companies thus depriving laborers of their employment to pay them an indemnity.

Most of the concerns which had ceased to operate within the last week were American companies, the owners of which have entered a protest with the State Department against the proposed taxes of the Mexican Government. The dismissal of thousands of men, it is claimed, has been undertaken by the foreign companies, notably Americans, as a protest to the government against its action.

While the oil companies are shutting down and throwing men out of work, the Mexican oil stocks are being subjected to heavy pressure on the stock market. It was said yesterday that a thorough investigation of the entire oil business in Mexico would probably follow, but it was not believed that the hand of the American Government would be forced to take action in any such manner as to cause political complications. It is in order to guard against a possible outbreak, with results that would make it necessary to take summary action, that the American gunboats have been sent to Mexico.

The State Department had no statement to make on the matter yesterday, but it is known that the entire Mexican situation is being carefully considered and watched, and that every possible precaution is taken against this country becoming involved in a serious complication with Mexico.

Mr. Obregon's Decree

Oil Companies Must Indemnify Their Discharged Employees

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Oil companies which have closed down operations in the states of Tamaulipas and Veracruz, "without sufficient justification," are ordered to pay indemnification to employees thrown out of work by their action, in a decree issued by President Obregon on Monday night.

The decree was promulgated through the Department of the Interior.

Although the amount of the indemnity is not stated, it is understood that all laborers would receive three months' pay.

Reports from the Tampico district indicate there has been a marked cessation of work during the past week, especially among American concerns. General Arnulfo Gomez, commander of federal troops in that region, reported on Monday that more than 10,000 workmen had been dismissed within the last few days by foreign oil companies. No reason for their action has been announced by the companies, but it is understood to be an act of reprisal against the recent decree increasing the export taxes on petroleum.

Reports from the Veracruz fields indicate British companies are speeding up operations instead of decreasing their working forces. At Puerto Lobos, where pipe line terminals are operated by Americans, work has been closed down and 450 men thrown out of employment.

Coincident with reports of this situation in northeastern Mexico, come dispatches from the State of Tabasco, further south, that several oil gushers have been discovered there within the past few days, and that the field gives indication of being very rich.

GENERAL SMUTS ARRIVES IN DUBLIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—General Smuts arrived in Dublin this morning. The Lord Mayor and Arthur Griffith were among those on the pier when the mail boat, on which he had traveled, docked at Kingstown. p. 1

NEWS SUMMARY

It is indicated in high official quarters that the Administration, in an effort to make effective the peace declared by resolution of Congress, will resort to the broad terms of the Versailles Treaty. It is a certainty, however, that if such recourse is attempted, the League of Nations Covenant, in its present form, will be eliminated. p. 1

The United States Senate, yesterday, by a vote of 28 to 24, rejected the resolution offered by Henry Cabot Lodge, providing for adjournment for four weeks. The decision followed a lively three-hour debate, and the result was a victory for the agricultural bloc, which was aided by unexpected Republican support. Criticism of Republican leadership was injected into the discussion, and the outcome was regarded as a sharp rebuff to the Massachusetts Senator. p. 2

The course pursued by the recent Denver Labor convention is criticized by the general secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who thinks the proceedings were reactionary and charges that steam-roller methods were used. p. 5

A project is under consideration for a system of barge canals connecting the Ohio and Mississippi valleys and Great Lakes with the Atlantic seaboard. It is proposed to use the old Miami and Erie Canal, and a new canal from Lake Michigan to Lake Erie, it is stated, would cut 400 miles from the present navigating distance. p. 1

A statement issued by the president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers denies the assertion said to have been made that the terms of the recent agreement reached between the employers and employees, resulting in the ending of the long strike in New York, are not acceptable to either side. On the contrary, he says that the industry has become stabilized and that there is no prospect of further disagreement. p. 4

President Harding is reported as being exceedingly anxious that the Penrose bill providing for the refunding of foreign loans and giving large powers to the Secretary of the Treasury, should pass. It is claimed that this would help solve many of the problems now holding up action with foreign nations. p. 2

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FOREIGN POLICY OF ITALY CRITICIZED

Mr. Giolitti's Resignation Mainly Due to Dissatisfaction with Count Sforza's Conciliatory Attitude Toward Jugo-Slavia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The growing restiveness that has for some time been evident in Italian political circles, due mainly to dissatisfaction with Count Sforza's foreign policy, finally resulted in the resignation of John Giolitti's Cabinet which came as somewhat of a surprise to Italian officials in London.

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The root of the trouble is to be found in the objections that were raised to what has been termed the ultra-conciliatory attitude adopted by Count Sforza toward many questions where Italian interests conflicted with those of Jugo-Slavia. In fact the virtue of his moderation has proved the Foreign Minister's downfall, and in turn that of the Cabinet.

Friendly Relations Sought

Throughout his term of office, Count Sforza has steadily pursued a course, the object of which was to lead to a better understanding and more friendly relations between the countries facing each other on the Adriatic, and The Christian Science Monitor authority considers that the present harmony between Jugo-Slavia and Italy has become possible only through the skillful piloting and the devoted care of Italy's Foreign Minister. The Nationalists have long keenly opposed the cession of the Port of Baros to Jugo-Slavia, as well as that of Spalato, Sebenico and other ports on the eastern shores of the Adriatic.

President Harding is reported as being exceedingly anxious that the Penrose bill providing for the refunding of foreign loans and giving large powers to the Secretary of the Treasury, should pass. It is claimed that this would help solve many of the problems now holding up action with foreign nations.

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the basis for whatever negotiations, agreement and policy the United States may decide upon. The very name Versailles, however, is anathema to the element which opposed that Treaty in the Senate during the administration of Woodrow Wilson. Opinions vary as to the extent to which this cabal persists. Henry Cabot Lodge said a few days ago that he had no official knowledge that there was an intention of resubmitting the Treaty. That word "official" is significant. A prophecy was made by a well-informed senator that, if the President decided to accept what he believed would be Secretary Hughes' advice and formulate a treaty of which the Versailles Treaty was the essence and in large part the form, that, with the possible exception of Mr. Borah and Mr. Johnson, the Republican senators would accept it, especially if the League of Nations were eliminated. Of course, if there is to be no League of Nations, there must be a substitute, but that is a detail to be dealt with later.

Good Points Recognized

The question is simmering down to this: If the Versailles Treaty is not accepted, what will take its place in a way of treaty with the Teutonic powers? Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has said that if anyone will show him a good way to deal with the problems created by the war he will eagerly listen to it. So, doubtless would Secretary Hughes. As a matter of fact, it is coming to be believed, everything being provided for in such detail by the Versailles Treaty, that the United States will find it difficult to arrive at any agreement which will serve it as well as that document is prepared to serve it.

Much has been said about withdrawal of American troops from Germany, and it has been made to appear as a major part of the results of the peace resolution. As a matter of fact, that action, too, is tied up with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, and will not be taken up until it or some other treaty with provisions acceptable to the Allies and to the United States is adopted, covering adjustment of this and other conditions, and resumption of diplomatic relations with Germany. All minor arrangements in the present plan, wait upon the fundamental one of finding an acceptable form for the Treaty.

ALLIES TO CONFER ON REPARATIONS

While Finance Ministers and Experts May Assemble in Paris, Meeting of Supreme Council May Be Called This Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—It will be remembered that there was a provisional decision to hold a meeting of the allied finance ministers at Paris to take certain decisions respecting secondary questions arising from the preparatory conference of financial experts of Paris, Brussels, London and Rome. Today it is understood that the meeting will take place, not at Paris but at London on July 15. Louis Loucheur, Minister of the Liberated Regions, will attend.

There will be taken a number of decisions which it was impossible to arrive at during the last London conference for lack of time. Notably the price of the coal delivered by Germany is to be fixed, and the priority of Belgium is to be more precisely defined. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor gathers that no invitation has been sent out but an early meeting of premiers at Boulogne is stated in certain quarters to be likely.

Nevertheless there is a general belief that the Supreme Council is to consider the removal of the sanctions taken in March, the settlement of Upper Silesia and the situation in the Near East is likely to be arranged within the next week or two. The place is not fixed, but Brussels is suggesting that it should be held in the Belgian capital and presided over by Mr. Jaspar, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Belgium.

Other meetings as a sequel to the suspended conversations between the French and German experts are being arranged. If, on the return of the German representatives on July 10 it is possible to arrive at an agreement on the projected Franco-German accord, a meeting will be held between Mr. Loucheur and Dr. Rathenau, either at Wiesbaden or at Paris. There is a question in this projected accord of no less than 15,000,000,000 francs of raw materials and manufactured goods, that Germany may furnish.

Not only is the reconstruction of the devastated regions aimed at, but it is hoped to furnish them with goods. Further, France may purchase locomotives and railroad wagons. The figures given are 500 locomotives and 25,000 wagons. Wooden houses and habitations in a more durable material will probably be ordered without awaiting a final general accord, and will serve as models. There is a clear impression that a satisfactory understanding is now certain.

BRAZILIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—The North American Chamber of Commerce and the Brazilian Federation of Commerce signed an international trade arbitration agreement on Monday which is considered here of the greatest importance in bettering trade relationship between the United States and Brazil.

FLEET CONTROL CHANGED

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Admiral E. W. Eberle assumed command of the United States Pacific Fleet yesterday. He succeeds Admiral Hugh Rodman.

SENATE REJECTS LODGE RESOLUTION

Vote Against Recess Is Looked Upon as Decided Rebuff to the Massachusetts Senator—Victory for Agricultural Bloc

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Unexpected support came to the assistance of the agricultural bloc in the Senate yesterday and forced the Senate to agree to remain in continuous session during the summer against the wishes of Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, the Republi-

cans leader. The vote against taking a recess for a period of four weeks was in effect a decided rebuff to the leadership of Senator Lodge and served as a protest against the "absence of legislative power" in the Senate. It demonstrated beyond doubt that the agricultural bloc, which is demanding relief for the American farmer, intends that its voice shall be heard in the enactment of legislation during the remainder of the session.

The motion of Senator Lodge providing for an adjournment of the Senate from July 7 to July 28 was the subject of a lively three-hour debate, in which partisan politics and criticism of Republican leadership were injected.

Senator Lodge secured victory in the air when Oscar W. Underwood, Senator from Alabama, the Democratic leader, swung over to the Republican side. Mr. Underwood, in announcing that he would support the resolution, declared that "no injury would be done to the country by the failure to keep the Senate in continuous session during the summer."

Resolution Defeated 28 to 24

Thereupon Senator Lodge amended his resolution to extend the proposed adjournment from July 9, instead of July 7, until August 8, a period of four weeks.

This was like waving a red flag in the face of the agricultural bloc of senators and they rallied to defeat the proposal. Aided by some of the "irreconcilable" senators, notably William E. Borah (R.), of Idaho, and certain other Republicans who desired action on the soldiers' bonus bill, they launched an effective assault on the "old guard" faction.

The vote defeating the resolution was 28 to 24.

Urgent appeals for action on the bonus bill and the Sweet bill coordinating the various government agencies dealing with the former service men were made by Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, and Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah.

Speaking on behalf of the prohibitionists of the Senate, Thomas, Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, warned that the Willis-Campbell Bill, which recently passed the House, should be acted upon before the Senate thinks of taking a rest. "We ought to be willing to bear the heat and burden of the day while the urgent needs of a vast proportion of the American people are pressing upon Congress," Senator Sterling declared.

Much Needed Legislation

Harry S. New (R.), Senator from Indiana, warned the Senate that it should remain continuously in session and pass as much needed legislation as possible before taking up the tariff and taxation.

Senator Lodge explained that he had offered the proposal for an adjournment because both Republicans and Democrats were besetting him with appeals for a brief rest before taking up tariff and taxation matters. "I feel the question is not for me but for the Senate to decide," he said. "Hence I have merely provided the Senate with the means of deciding whether it desires to remain in session or quit."

Democratic senators seized the opportunity to quide the Republican leader for the failure of Congress to act upon any of the important legislation which the people are demanding.

"Perhaps the proposed adjournment would afford the Republicans an opportunity to get together on a tariff and tax program," said Duncan U. Fletcher (D.), Senator from Florida.

Leading the attack of the agricultural bloc, George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, the chairman of the Agricultural Committee, declared the Senate ought to remain in session until the agricultural bills are passed. He contended that his bill providing for the creation of a \$100,000,000 federal farm products export corporation and the Capper Anti-Gambling Bill should be given the right of way over all other legislation.

Last Hope of Farmer for Relief

In this contention he was supported by Fernold M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, who warned that "the entire agricultural structure of the country will totter to the ground, bringing universal ruin to all farmers unless we provide some way in which the accumulated surplus of farm products can be sold."

"If Congress adjourns before doing anything in this direction," said Senator Simmons, "you will take from the farmer his last hope for relief. Does the Republican Party intend to throw up its hands and say to the farmer that we can't pass any legislation of this kind to help him?"

Senator Simmons charged that the Federal Reserve banks are more responsible than any other governmental agency for the present conditions in the agricultural sections. "These banks are now under the control of the Republican Party, and there is no evidence of any real service that they have performed to the farmers and to business," he declared.

"If you adjourn without passing this

bill providing for a farm products export corporation, you confess your impotency as well as your impotency," he said, turning to the Republicans. "The truth of the matter is, you don't want any of this legislation, you call 'interfering with business.'"

REFUNDING PLAN FOR FOREIGN LOANS

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Last Hope of Farmer for Relief

In this contention he was supported by Fernold M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, who warned that "the entire agricultural structure of the country will totter to the ground, bringing universal ruin to all farmers unless we provide some way in which the accumulated surplus of farm products can be sold."

"If Congress adjourns before doing anything in this direction," said Senator Simmons, "you will take from the farmer his last hope for relief. Does the Republican Party intend to throw up its hands and say to the farmer that we can't pass any legislation of this kind to help him?"

Senator Simmons charged that the Federal Reserve banks are more responsible than any other governmental agency for the present conditions in the agricultural sections. "These banks are now under the control of the Republican Party, and there is no evidence of any real service that they have performed to the farmers and to business," he declared.

"If you adjourn without passing this

CHICAGO POLITICS HINDER PROHIBITION

Appropriations for Enforcing Drastic State Law Vetoed by Governor in Rivalry of Republican Party Factions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Warfare between factions of the Republican Party dominant in city and state offices, has resulted in hampering the enforcement of state prohibition laws.

The recent Legislature passed a drastic enforcement act, and appropriated \$150,000 to the Attorney-General's office for its execution and the appointment of a state prohibition commission.

Gov. Len Small, allied with the faction controlled by Mayor W. H. Thompson, of Chicago, signed the enforcement act, but vetoed the appropriation, because E. J. Brundage, the Attorney-General, a leader of the opposing faction, would be charged with the administration of the appropriation.

District Attorney Condemned

This fund was included in a total of \$689,600 intended by the Legislature for the Attorney-General's office which Governor Small vetoed at the same time. The Attorney-General declared that this action practically wiped out the hope of getting any results from the \$1,000,000 spent in litigation which is yet incomplete. The veto brought protests from leading attorneys throughout the State, and resulted in nearly two dozen prominent lawyers offering to serve the State as dollar-a-year men. Among these were L. Y. Sherman, former United States Senator.

In reply, Governor Small charged that the appropriations would not have been used for the public welfare, but for the purpose of building up a powerful political machine. He charged that the Attorney-General had never conscientiously attempted to enforce the prohibition act. To this the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois replied on Tuesday that the work of the Attorney-General has been the only efficient enforcement that Chicago has had. The federal prohibition officers have been hampered by the laxity of C. F. Clyne, United States District Attorney, they said. Governor Small's faction is as yet unrepresented in the leading offices of the Republican Party could have cleaned up Chicago overnight, they said, if Mayor Thompson had only issued the word to the police department.

In his statement issued on July 4 Baron Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, took especial pains to reassure the American people on the score of the purpose of the Japanese Government in seeking an alliance with Great Britain. "By no stretch of the imagination can it be honestly stated that the alliance was ever designed or remotely intended as an instrument of hostility or even defense against the United States," he asserted, but that it merely aims to preserve and consolidate the general peace of the Far East. Nothing, he said, would hamper traditional relations of good will and good understanding with the United States. Denial was made by Baron Shidehara that the alliance would tend to encourage aggressive designs on China. This would be contrary to the preamble of the agreement of the terms of alliance. He indicated that policy alone would make it necessary for Japan to cultivate friendly relations with China for the sake of her commercial interests.

The interests of peace and not support for war was the object of the Japanese negotiations, was the burden of his statement.

It was learned yesterday that this statement was shown to the State Department before it was issued, but that it had nothing to do with instigating or publishing it. It contained nothing offensive to this government, and it was a matter for the Japanese to pass upon as a matter of policy.

This government, because of the issuing of the statement by the Japanese minister in Washington, is in no way committed either for or against the proposed alliance, and naturally has no comment on it.

Pressmen Return to Work

MONTRÉAL, Quebec—Three hundred pressmen who struck recently for higher wages returned to work yesterday upon the advice of George L. Berry of Indianapolis, International President of the union. He told them it would be a serious mistake to continue the strike in view of prevailing industrial conditions. The men returned under the old contract.

Law Not Defeated

While regretting the veto of the prohibition enforcement funds, F. Scott McBride, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, declared on Tuesday that it does not make a dead letter of the law.

"Like all other statutes," he said, "it becomes the duty of each and every state and local law enforcement official and agency to enforce the law. The Governor, Attorney-General, sheriffs, and state's attorneys within the counties; the mayors and attorneys within the cities and villages, throughout the entire State of Illinois, are empowered under the direct provision of this act to enforce the same. The law specifically provides that it is their duty to do so."

"The different officials, state and

local, have funds to cover law-enforcement work. For example, the city of Chicago appropriated last year's funds, amounting to \$31,000 per day, through the police and local departments, for law enforcement."

JAPANESE VIEWS ON DISARMAMENT

Professor of Kyoto Imperial University Favors Movement and Says It Has the Backing of Japanese Business Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

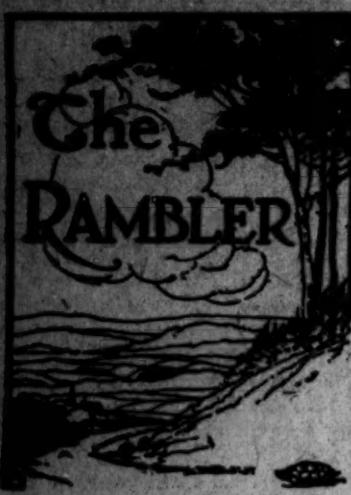
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Shigeo Suyehiro, professor of Law in the Kyoto Imperial University of Japan, is actively urging disarmament in his conversations with officials and others here, and is giving assurances that the movement for the limitation of armaments has the "backing, political and active, of the Japanese business interests" and that "ardent approval" had been manifested too by the masses whom he had addressed on the subject.

Professor Suyehiro saw William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, yesterday and gave them his views on the subject of reducing the armaments of the leading countries. He protested in particular against secret sessions in the event of a conference by the leading powers to discuss disarmament, "because of the vital interest taken in the subject by the British and Japanese, as well as by the people of the United States, if the impressions I have received here are correct."

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Geese and Other Bipeds

The goose, as such, is an extremely useful animal; he has eggs which are used as a picturesque figure in cricket; he has a snowy plumage, a small, proud eye and a fierce and warlike temperament, though he cannot compare with the swan for thorough disagreeableness of disposition. I once saw it stated in an article in this newspaper that nightingales are much overrated birds and this applies much more to swans. I knew a family of swans that spent much of their time on Lake Geneva, and they were most objectionable. Aside from the fact that the father and mother would eat buns until their necks looked like knotted ropes and never say "Thank you," but look at the kindly giver of buns with a mighty fell and saturnine eye, the whole family made it a practice to roost (I am not sure that such is the correct term) on the shore under the windows of one of Geneva's more tranquil hotels and at intervals through the night emit hissing noises, as though steam were escaping. A quite unnecessary practice this, disturbing and not beautiful. But when one reflects on their thoughtless selfishness, one understands why swans have the appearance of thinking. "We are so proud, because we are so proud," which I don't think augurs much reasoning power.

Perhaps this feeling about swans was unconsciously engendered in the writer through being taken to the opera at a tender age and once beholding "Lohengrin." Augurs are not permitted a sense of humor and it is best not for little boys to have too much of it, because sometimes they are much misunderstood. So when this little boy, sitting quietly in the box in the old opera house, enchanted with the smell of the ink on the program, the lights, the noble manner of the kettledrummer and the serious assiduousness of the uncomplaining bull fiddle and the smiles of the attendants as they said "Booktheopera" all in one word, he was respectfully excited and expectant. He endured the overture; his friend the kettledrummer did excellently well, and the programme shortened and lengthened, all alone, and grew very red in the face, the bull fiddle had the air of melancholy studiousness that all bull fiddles have, and the conductor had now white gloves.

Well, the overture came to an end and there was a breathless pause and the curtain went up. I am not quite sure that the Wagnerian drama is thoroughly understood of youth, but when the ridiculous wooden and pasteboard swan came teetering in with its freight of fat German tenor, who manifestly needed regular exercise and a complete change of diet, the little boy's sense of humor was much touched; he recognized at once that here was a right comic situation, he saw that Wagner was a humorist and he laughed clear and loud. That was quite wrong; it showed that the little boy was virtually without harmonic tone pulses and had no instinct for the beautiful, and the symbolical, and above all, it aroused the stern reprobation of the relatives that accompanied him. Their reprimand hurt his feelings dreadfully, because secretly in his heart he thought that he had done no wrong and that together the tenor and the swan made a very amusing spectacle, in fact he was sure of it.

So, you see, to this day when he beholds a swan he thinks of that afternoon years ago when the white beautiful swan and the blonde beautiful tenor walloped about and sang and did their turn in New York, and the name of Wagner was great in the land. No, say what you like, the swan is a very self-conscious bird. Can you say as much of the ostrich? By no means. He has great claims to distinction, yet nevertheless he goes about his business in a perfectly unassuming way. The bird of paradise, the dove, the cassowary (that eats missionaries on the shores of Timbuctoo), all are quiet and modest, while the swan is forever striking attitudes and hissing jaundiced opinions of his fellow swans, to say nothing of the kindly strangers that feed him.

The goose, on the other hand, is more irascible than ill meaning, and I have always contended that he had great intellectual powers, for some geese look wise beyond words. That does not imply that intellect means wisdom, you know. But in his tranquil moments the goose shows plainly enough that he has a good disposition, can take a joke and feel a kindly interest in the affairs of his neighbors. He has a marked sense of order, and I think the prettiest sight in the world is a squad of geese in snowy coats and waistcoats proceeding across a bit of grass. How solemn yet benign their appearance, how neatly their yellow webs touch the ground and how contentedly they waddle one behind the other!

There must be something kindly and something that arouses affection about a goose, for "goose" is never a term of reprobation, but of liking. When you are called "goose," brave reader, it does not imply that you are lacking in intellect or that you waddle, but, on the contrary, it means that you are held in high favor; it may even imply that

you are approved as amusing in your somewhat elephantine way, though I can see that this is mixing figures. Of course an elephant could not be have like a goose. Now, just imagine being adjured indulgently, "Don't be a swan!" If you were, you certainly would feel much more like a goose than when you are asked not to be a goose. Who wants to be a swan, anyway?

The goose has been hardly treated by unthinking men, as when they say of such and such an one that "his geese are all swans," for it simply shows the old popular superstition that there is something particularly beautiful about swans, and that geese ought to be much flattered by being brought into their company. I have shown that the swan is not particularly beautiful nor particularly useful; whoever, save a royal English glutton of the sixteenth century, ever wished to eat a swan pie? Good women, how gracefully and usefully did he adapt himself to the noble art of the kitchen!

Again, in this popular phrase there lurks a great misunderstanding, for it contains an oblique thrust at faith, enthusiasm, and that hopefulness which makes the world go round. As well as I can recall, the editor has never reproved me for the unbridled optimism of this column, but I must say that it is better to think pretty well of a man or a thing than studiously to think poorly. Good women, good men, are in the vast majority, and go about their business and bless the world, whether they be counted geese or swans. I do not say that they are to be called geese or swans, but I do point out to you what I have pointed out once before, that affectionate, trusting playfulness never called anyone "swan," just as a mother will call her child "kitten," but she never calls him "giraffe" or "zebra." She knows too much for that. And besides, any strong-hearted child would resent being called a "swan"—no child would stand it for a moment.

J. H. S.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

With the budget passed and taxation for the current financial year finally settled, the British public began to console themselves with the idea that no more unpleasant surprises awaited them. They have been rudely awakened by the fresh raid made upon their pockets by the post office. Penny postage tradition was last year shattered by the edict doubling the charge. The halfpenny post card was also doubled in price; but it preserved its relative position, being half the charge of the twopenny post. Next week if the postmaster prevails, the price of the post card will now be three halfpence, only a halfpenny less than the sealed letter.

The initial cost of inland printed paper, not exceeding an ounce in weight, hitherto a halfpenny, will henceforth be a penny, and an odd halfpenny is added to the postage of foreign letters. London, accustomed to the Sabbath being undisturbed by the postman's knock, regards with equanimity the new arrangement whereby the ordinance is extended to the provinces. As it is estimated that this will mean the saving of £1,100,000 in the year it is the least objectionable of the new rules.

Naturally, with letter postage doubled, the penny post card came into vastly extended use. The increased charge is the more bitterly resented. But it is no use kicking against the pricks, and bye and by these fresh impositions, if authorized, will be uncomplainingly met. The fact that the post office, formerly the most profitable of government undertakings, has been working at a loss, showing a deficit of £3,500,000 on the year, makes it clear that something must be done to rectify the balance sheet.

Gladstone was the great patron of the halfpenny post card, doing more than anyone else to establish its common use. Even with the cares of Empire on his shoulders, he conducted his private correspondence with his own hand. The post card was not only cheap, but was the means of dispensing with an envelope. Arthur Balfour once told me that when he yielded to a request from an unknown correspondent for his autograph he always wrote it at the top of a sheet of paper. "You see," he said, "if I wrote it at the bottom, or in the middle of half a sheet or on paper my correspondent might use the blank space over the signature for a compromising note. Even with the aid of a penny stamp he might draw a check that would be honored on my undoubted signature."

For quite other reasons Gladstone, not knowing what he might have to say, always began to write at the top of a post card, with the result that he occasionally left a bare space. I cherish one example of this quaint practice. During the height of the bitter controversy round the first Home Rule Bill I wrote in a popular column of a Sunday newspaper an account of a passage of arms in the House of Commons between him and his former colleague, Chamberlain. Gladstone's post card ran thus: "Your brilliant Cross Bench article in the Observer only in the undue appreciation of the part played by its principal subject." This, written in a small, clear handwriting, made two lines and a half at the top of the post card, the remaining space being bare.

In matters relating to its procedure and domestic arrangements the House of Commons is stubbornly conservative. What served a long line of predecessors is good enough for the sitting house. A notable variation from this habit was the establishment some 50 years ago of the light on the clock tower which signifies that the House is sitting, its extinction notifying adjournment. To members the convenience of this institution is incalculable. The light is visible over a

large area of the residential quarter of London, including all the principal clubs. Members dining out with intention of returning for a possible division may at a glance learn whether the House is still sitting, often being saved a fruitless drive to Palace Yard.

The merit of the innovation is credited to Mr. Ayrton, First Commissioner of Works, when the light first beamed from the clock tower. A member formerly connected with the Board of Works tells me that while that Minister officially authorized the setting up of the light, the idea originated with George Jacob Holyoake.

The story illustrates methods in government offices familiar to this day. As secretary to a member of Parliament, Holyoake shared the inconvenience attached to the uncertainty of the adjournment of the House. At that time, when it took place, of the three arms of the lamp lights in Palace Yard only the center one was left burning. Of course, members interested had to drive down to the gates of Palace Yard to ascertain the fact. Holyoake wrote to Lord John Manners, president of the Board of Works, suggesting a light in the clock tower. The letter was pigeon-holed and forgotten till Mr. Ayrton, succeeding to the office, and rummaging round, after his genial manner, discovered it, recognized its value, and earned the gratitude of contemporary and future members by forthwith giving it effect.

The withdrawal of Irish members



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Reefing, off the Horn

from the parliamentary scene has eclipsed its gayety. No longer do Irish bulls roar at large through the Westminster china shop. The other day Mr. Devlin, sole remainder in the present House of the old type of Irish member, lapsed into the national habit. Commenting on the effect of the possibility of resignation of ministers if defeated on one of the supplementary estimates, a member interrupted with the remark, "The government would not go out." "Certainly not," Mr. Devlin asserted, "they would not go out on any vote. Let us with a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether, gently push them." The idea of pushing an inert mass by pulling it diverted the House, long accustomed to this form of entertainment.

Community Music Play

What seems to be rather a unique method of obtaining themes for music is told by Miss Bertha Remick, composer of the music of the Suffrage Pageant, Washington, District of Columbia. Miss Remick relates this to show also how quickly results can be obtained:

"Mondamin" was to be given under the auspices of the War Camp Community Service in Washington. Mrs. Glenn S. Tinnin was to direct the pantomime and dance, and I, the music. We decided that instead of an orchestral accompaniment we should have a chorus, and the singers were to be members of the Reform School for Colored Girls.

"Mrs. Tinnin and I went to the reform school one evening (both being strangers to the girls) and told them about the masque; its story, which was about American Indians and their celebration of a harvest festival; and how we wanted their help, not only to sing, but to give us some of their themes.

"That evening we gave them especially the mood of the tribes from the east, who were gay and dancing merrily, brought beads, feathers and arrows at their offerings to the god of the harvest. Then we asked the colored girls to sing a melody, or give a sound or beat a rhythm that would express this mood. They responded splendidly, each one making her own cry, noise or song.

"I, as the musician, listened and wrote down any themes that I could distinguish.

"One clapped a quick steady rhythm—eight-eights to a measure of two-four time. There was to be heard this cry: Re la, re la, re la, re la, etc. (as expressed in solfeggio syllables.)

"Then when they stopped for a moment I asked if any girl had sung a theme that she could repeat (for there were so many given at once that I could not distinguish the separate ones in the chorus of sound)—one girl sang the following sounds: sol, mi re, do, la, sol, la, si, sol, mi, so, mi do, la, re, la, etc. She used only the syllable la-la-la in singing it. Out of these three, the music for the eastern tribes was made.

"The remainder of the music was gotten in the same way; the colored girls giving a few more themes, and the music was made.

"Of course, the latter were dancing and acting the story and it was easier for them. But the colored girls had no such help, and they, of the black race, gave to us, of the white race, music which expressed the spirit of the red race! It was true community work, or rather play in its largest sense."

"CAPE STIFF"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The celebration of Magellan's discovery, 400 years ago, of the sea route to the Pacific Ocean brings with it reflections on one or two of the ironies of history. Magellan's route, although it was the first to be discovered, was destined to become the most general track of shipping between Atlantic and Pacific until more than three centuries had passed away. And yet the name of the real discoverer of the southernmost point of South America is forgotten.

Reef tackles are hauled out, and the watch spring aloft. The sail is trown stiff as a board, and squalls of rain and hail continually drench the toiling men; but at last all is made fast, and the watch regains the deck, to find what shelter they can until the stentorian voice of the mate calls them to some new task. At last, the skipper is obliged to heave the ship to. All the sail is got off her with the exception of lower topsails, and she lies head to wind, the seas pouring over her sloping decks, and the wind roaring through her rigging in a hundred different notes.

But with dawn the storm abates a trifle, and she is soon squared away before the wind; the yards are mast-headed to the strains of a deep-sea shanty, and the cook having now got his quenched galley fire alight again, a hot drink puts heart into the men. Away to port the frowning bulk of Cape Stiff is sighted over the waste of heaving waters, and an outward-bounder is beating to windward under reefed upper topsails. Far away gleams a huge iceberg, tall as a cathedral, and crowned with fantastic spires and minarets, and the sailor reflects with thankfulness that he is spared fog.

Many more days of Horn weather have yet to come, however, before Staten Island is passed, and the ship is at last fairly in the south Atlantic, soon to be rolling along again in the glorious trade weather, the storms of Cape Stiff now once more a memory.

WILLIAM EVANS, A CAMBRO-BRITON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Charles Lamb, as all the world now knows, was sent to Christ's Hospital in 1783 by his father's friend and patron, Samuel Salt, whom he has commemorated in his enchanting essay on the Old Benchers of the Inner Temple. When he was about to leave school, Salt happened to say to Joseph Paley of the South Sea House and Lamb's Essay on Modern Gallantry that he had no idea what to do with the boy. "Give him the run of my counting house until something better turns up," was Paley's answer; and for three to twenty weeks, until a permanent berth was found for him in the East India House, Lamb exchanged "the abundant play-time and the frequently recurring vacations of schooldays" as he says in the "Superannuated Man," for an eight or ten hours' day and half a guinea a week in the cashier's office of the South Sea House.

It is probable, as Mr. Lucas has suggested, that Lamb subsequently visited his old quarters; his brother John was in the South Sea House all his life, and rose to the high position of accountant there, and indeed it seems hardly possible that Lamb's vivid and wonderful account should be wholly based upon the memoirs of 14. Be this as it may, it is certain that the rich characters of these "co-brethren of the quill," their antiquarian tastes, their letters and their music are recorded with gusto by their colleague, whose tribute to his lifelong comrades of the East India House are in a lesser, milder vein. "Jokes and conundrums were their cheerfulness," and his farewell to them is taken in these expressive words. "Farewell Ch—, dry, sarcastic and friendly! Do—, mild, slow to move and gentle! Many! Pl—, officious to do, and to volunteer, good services!"

Which body, then, the clerks of the South Sea House or the East India, was the likelier to have kindled in Lamb that interest in Burton which had taken shape so early as 1800, when Coleridge, as Lamb tells Manning on March 18, was suggesting "for a first place the forgery of a supposed manuscript of Burton, the anatomist of melancholy," for Dan Stuart of The Morning Post? Lamb was already steeped in Burton, as the "Fragments"—which were incontinently refused by Dan Stuart and were published with "John Woodville" in the following year—testify in every word; and it is, perhaps, to this rejection of 1800, and to the indifference of the entries of 1801, that we owe the remark in Eliot's "Detached Thoughts on Books and Reading," "What hapless stationer could dream of Burton ever becoming popular?" in connection with that "heartless sight," a modern reprint of the "Anatomy," which Lamb called his "book of books."

But where, the reader may ask, does William Evans of the South Sea House come in? That question may be answered by asking another: How did Lamb come to know Burton at all? True, he finally possessed a copy of his works, now in the United States, as Mr. E. V. Lucas tells us; but that does not explain how he knew Mr. Burton well enough to imitate him to the life. But William Evans of the South Sea House possessed a copy of the "Anatomy," and William Evans was a friend of Lamb's. It is a poor thing, that copy of his, with its stains and the crowning loss of its title page; and it is not even an early edition, only a sixth, of 1851, but it bears the signature of William Evans, South Sea House; and Lamb loved Evans with his whole generous heart.

Reread the paragraph devoted to him in the First Essay of Eliot, and you will love him also, and laugh, with Lamb, at the kindly, erratic bachelor cashier, "one Evans, a Cambro-Briton." We see him with his frizzed and powdered hair, making up his cash with tremulous fingers, as if he feared every one about him was a defaulter; we see his trustful visage clearing up a little over his rosy peck of veal at Anderton's at 2, and attaining the meridian of its animation when evening brought on the hour of visiting, and he could chirp and expand over a muffin and give vent to all his love and legends of old London.

Lamb knew his Burton then, and the East India House—or the part of it which he knew best—did not run

to lofty literature, but was content with milder jocularities. The clerks of the South Sea House were learned, gentle, men of letters and traditions; and one of them—he whom Lamb commemorates in echoing Burtonian phrases—owned a Burton, now in the present writer's hands. Was it not then to William Evans of the South Sea House that Lamb owed his introduction to his beloved Burton? And is it not peculiarly appropriate that in this year of the tercentenary of Burton's great work, we should be able to trace Lamb's knowledge to its source, and credit William Evans with that introduction and with Evans' signature to guide us, interpret the Burtonian terms of Lamb's eulogy of Evans in the light of a tribute paid long afterward to the man who had opened to Eliot the pages of his "book of books"?

THE PRESSURE OF LIGHT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

That a ray of light exerts a minute but measurable pressure on any surface on which it falls is now admitted by most physicists. It was shown by Maxwell that theory requires the existence of such a pressure, and it has been detected experimentally by several investigators, among whom the Americans, Nichols and Hall, are conspicuous.

In England additional work by Peinting and Barlow has added to our knowledge of this interesting phenomenon. They have shown that, just as a sound is altered in apparent pitch if the source and the ear are in relative motion, so the pressure of light is altered in like case. The alteration of pitch is known as the "Doppler effect," after its discoverer, and Peinting gives the similar alteration of light pressure the same name, calling it the "Doppler emission effect" when the source is moving, and the "Doppler reception effect" when the receiving body is in motion.

In considering the consequence of light pressure, it is necessary to know the temperature of a body exposed to the sun's radiation. It can be shown that a small black particle, at the distance of the earth from the sun, has about the mean temperature of the earth's surface, say 300 degrees absolute temperature, and that the temperature of the sun is about twenty times as high, say 6000 degrees absolute temperature.

The direct pressure of sunlight is virtually a lessening of the sun's gravitation pull. On bodies of large size this is negligible; on the earth it is only about a forty-billionth of the sun's pull, but the ratio increases as the diameter decreases, and a particle one forty-billionth of the earth's diameter and of the same density would be pushed back as much as it is pulled in if the law held good down to such a size. If the radiating body is diminished, the ratio of gravitation pull to light push is similarly diminished, and it can be shown that two bodies of the temperature of the earth's surface and the earth's mean density would neither attract nor repel each other, if their diameter was about one inch. The consequence of this on a swarm of meteorites is obvious. It is probable that this balancing of gravitation and light pressure must be taken into account of the motion of particles supposed to constitute Saturn's rings.

When we consider the motion of a small particle round the sun, we have, first, the direct pressure lessening gravitation. If it has density equal to that of the earth and diameter one-thousandth of an inch, the lessened pull at the distance of the earth will imply a lengthening of the year by nearly two days.

Motion Pictures to Save Birds

There are now 120,000 enthusiastic Australian members of the Gould League of Bird Lovers, which has branches throughout the Commonwealth. One way of educating young Australians to care for the native birds is by the use of special motion pictures and by united gatherings of the Wild Life Preservation Society of Australia and the Children's New South Wales Gould League. The purpose of the society and the league is to obtain uniform laws for the protection of animals and birds, and to cultivate that sound public opinion which is more assuredly better than the disputatious person who believes himself to be my superior in horseshoe hurling.

FINANCIAL AID FOR ARMENIA IS URGED

Special Envoy to United States Declares Small Nation Would Take Mandate If America Will Agree to Give Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office BOSTON, Massachusetts — If promise of necessary financial assistance can be obtained for Armenia from the United States, it will be inducement to one of the small European powers to undertake the mandate of Armenia and pave the way to prosperity and peace, declared Gabriel Noradoungian, special envoy of the Armenian national delegation in Paris to the United States. The speaker, who has presented the case and cause of his country to President Warren G. Harding, was given a reception by the Armenian National Union of America, and received cordial welcome from the city and the Commonwealth.

"Up to the present moment the general opinion has been that there are many difficulties in solving the Armenian question," he said. "Considering the problem as a whole, it would not be wise of the mark to say that the question can be solved easily and peacefully. What is required at the present moment is financial aid and political support to settle once and for all the question of Armenia and give her opportunity for starting life afresh."

Pointing out that the Treaty of Sevres has recognized Armenian independence, and that the President of the United States traced the boundaries of the nation, Mr. Noradoungian declared that his people do not require military aid. He asserted that peaceful settlement is possible, and that the "necessary financial assistance from this country will induce one of the small European powers to undertake the mandate of Armenia and thus help reestablish the scattered people in their homes and enable them to till their land and rebuild their ruined houses."

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, suffrage leader and worker for Armenia, presided at the meeting and sounded the note of the addresses, declaring that "Armenia has suffered more in proportion than any other nation in the world." Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, and Arthur D. Hill, counsel for the City of Boston, greeted the guest and expressed hope that Armenia is looking ahead to prosperity. Augustus F. Loring of the state branch of the Near East relief work, pointed out that the work of relief is only temporary and can have no real result in restoring stability until the political security of Armenia is restored.

WISCONSIN ANTI-BAR LAW TO BE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin — Under the new state prohibition law, the bar is taboo in Wisconsin. Every one must be removed by August 1. Fred G. Smith, proprietor of the Plankinton Arcade, will test the constitutionality of the law. "I will spend \$10,000 to see if this measure will meet the approval of the highest court," said Mr. Smith. "My bar cost me \$40,000. I have compiled with the law, and will not have my fixtures torn out without a legal battle. I am willing to stop selling one-half per cent beer, put stools in front of the bar and turn it into a lunch counter, but the bar and my booths, with their expensive upholstery, must remain."

The city attorney's office has ruled that all bars will have to be torn out, as the law plainly forbids a bartender on one side and a customer on the other. The brewery interests are to call a meeting of interested parties to finance a legal attack on the act.

SOLDIER BONUS BILL TO BE PUSHED AHEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The soldiers' bonus bill, which Congress chooses to call "adjusted compensation," was made the unfinished business of the Senate yesterday, after a prolonged parliamentary wrangle over its legislative status.

Debate on the bill, whose compensation features are not to be made effective until July 1, 1922, will be initiated in the Senate today. Under agreement already reached the measure will then be open to committee amendments.

Oscar W. Underwood, Senator from Alabama, the Democratic leader, objected to laying aside the "maternity" bill, which has been given privileged status, but the Vice-President ruled that the motion of Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, to take up the soldiers' bonus bill, was in order. The motion was adopted, 46 to 5.

REDUCTION IN WHEAT FREIGHT RATES ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas — Gov. Henry Allen and the Public Utilities Commission, acting for the wheat growers of Kansas, have filed before the Interstate Commerce Commission a complaint asking for an emergency reduction in the freight rates on wheat, hay and other farm products just starting to market. Wheat is selling now at 125 per cent of the 1913 levels while freight rates are 168 per cent. This

disparity is held to entitle the farmers to an adjustment to practically the same levels. Unless the rates are granted the wheat will be out of the hands of the farmers in the course of a few months, and when the adjustment comes, the speculators, traders and mill men will get the benefit instead of the farmer, who has been hardest hit by the downward price trend.

BUILDING REVIVAL DEPENDS ON LABOR

New York Builder Says Lower Wages and Increased Production Are Essentials in Ending Present High Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office NEW YORK, New York — Lower wages and increased production on the part of labor in the building trades are essential if sufficient multi-family houses to fill New York's needs are to be erected, according to Allan Robinson, president of the City and Suburban Homes Company. The cost of building is at present so great that it is impossible to put up tenements to rent to people of moderate means, he says in his annual report.

Admitting the contention of labor that if it cannot afford to rent at the present wage, it could not afford to rent at a lower wage, Mr. Robinson insists that the greater the number of houses produced the greater will be the fall in rents. There is a very large market for the \$3500 house in particular, and if building costs could be proportioned to the price of such a house, so many would be produced that rents throughout the entire city would fall, and labor would benefit along with the community, he believes.

Basing his opinion on his own experience in apartment house building last year, Mr. Robinson believes that a large proportion of New York's rent increases are directly due to the high wages and low productivity of the building trade workmen. As to the falling off in efficiency, which he estimates at 50 per cent, he cites the case of bricklayers who used to lay from 1500 to 2000 bricks daily, but who decreased that rate by 600 from 1000 bricks last summer. With other trades showing similar reduction of efficiency, builders found that the cost of finished structures amounted to 2½ times what they would have cost in 1914.

One large industrial concern which considered putting up several million dollars' worth of "walk-up" tenements for housing its employees, got an estimate of cost from a large construction company. In May, 1920, of \$3 cents a cubic foot. The pre-war cost was less than 20 cents a cubic foot.

Mr. Robinson thinks that the rent laws may have something to do with retarding building. Prospective builders, he says, do not like to think that if they put up buildings at a high cost this year they may, in a year or two, have to face the competition of buildings erected at a much lower cost. This he considers the chief reason for the nonerection of new multi-family houses, but as a strong contributory reason he points to the law which he claims, prevents landlords from selecting their own tenants and giving them guarantees concerning the sort of neighbors they shall have. He urges amendment of the present rent laws in the interest of more building.

His company, Mr. Robinson says, has increased its rents in Manhattan 46 per cent, which has been sufficient to pay all expenses and dividends of 4½ per cent on its stock. It has been obliged to find ways of curtailing operating expenses which, when times are more normal, will enable the company, he is convinced, to offer more advantageous terms to tenants.

DRY LAW FORCE IN NORTHWEST LARGER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota — Enforcement of the national liquor laws will become more strict in the northwest from now on, declares Emerson E. Hunt, formerly superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of South Dakota, recently appointed supervising federal prohibition agent for the northwest. The northwest division enforcement headquarters was ordered in May to grant 35 operatives leaves of absence, due to lack of funds to run the department, and the force left was not adequate. Mr. Hunt has received authorization to reemploy 21 of the agents laid off and believes he will be given permission to obtain 60 more men.

MORE OPEN SHOPS ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York — That their business will hereafter be conducted on an open-shop basis has been announced by about 25 master builders here and eight contractors in Troy. This announcement followed a report that the Carpenters and Painters Union had refused to accept a reduction of wages and to work with non-union men. Failure of union men to accept terms offered by the employers led them to offer work to non-union men.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES REINSTATED

CHICAGO, Illinois — Postmaster-General Hayes has signed an order directing the reinstatement of 10 of the 11 postal union leaders who were dismissed from the Chicago post-office a year ago by A. S. Burleson, former postmaster-general, because of their union activities.

ALASKA PROTESTS SHIPPING CLAUSE

Supreme Court to Determine Whether Marine Act May Prohibit Coastwise Trade to Alaska in Foreign Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office JUNEAU, Alaska — The Supreme Court of the United States will be called upon to determine the constitutionality of the so-called "Alaska clause" in Section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act of June 5, 1920, commonly known as the "Jones Shipping Bill," which prohibits the shipping of merchandise in foreign bottoms between points in the United States embraced within the coastwise laws and provides that this shall not apply to any part of continental United States except Alaska.

Many Alaskans believe that this discrimination against Alaska is unjust and in conflict with that part of the Constitution of the United States which states that "no preferences shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another." The Juneau Commercial Association became actively interested and recently arranged to have one of its members make a small shipment of merchandise from an eastern state to Vancouver and thence to Juneau by a Canadian steamer.

Test Case Lost

Under authority granted at the last session of the territorial Legislature, and with the approval of the Governor, secretary, and treasurer of the Territory, a test case was brought by the Attorney-General of the Territory, to restrain the Collector of Customs of Alaska from confiscating such shipment and to enjoin forever the enforcement of the Alaska clause.

The judge of the district court for the first division of Alaska sustained a demur to the complaint and dismissed the action, holding that "while Alaska has been incorporated and is a part of the United States and the Constitution is in full force here, that fact does not change Alaska from being a territory into a state, nor render applicable to Alaska those provisions of the Constitution which have to do only with the states." Continuing, the court held that Congress has the power, if it chooses to exercise it, absolutely to close not only the port of Juneau but all ports of Alaska, and to prohibit all commerce with Alaskan ports, and also has the power to prescribe that such commerce shall be by means of vessels of American ownership and registry.

Development Hindered

An appeal has been made to the Supreme Court from the decision of the court below. It is claimed that the Alaska clause, in cutting off the Canadian steamers from carrying freight to and from Alaska, by way of Prince Rupert and Vancouver, leaves Alaskan shippers at the mercy of the two American lines running from Seattle, whose high rates are one of the principal obstacles in the way of Alaska's development.

Should the Supreme Court decide that the Alaska clause is unconstitutional, much of the merchandise coming from the eastern states to Alaska will undoubtedly be shipped over the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad, to Prince Rupert, and from there by Canadian steamer; and large shipments of fish will be made by the same route, resulting in a saving of two days' time and in freight charges.

MINE OPERATION UNDER INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas — The Kansas Industrial Court is conducting an important investigation into the causes for the coal mines of the State not being operated with reasonable continuity. The court, in its previous investigations of the mining industry, developed some interesting facts about the coal mine operation. W. L. A. Johnson, arbiter for the coal operators, submitted a statement to the court showing that the mines actually worked less than one-half time during 1918 and only about two-thirds time during 1920. In 1919 the miners worked an average of 141 days and in 1920 they worked 202 days. The average working year is 312 days.

In his statement to the court Mr. Johnson showed that the average working month last year was 26.1 days, but the miners were employed only 17.75 days of each month. The miners and the operators have a contract which provides that the

operators may take a dollar from the pay checks of all miners who refuse to go to work when the mine whistle calls them. But the court has found that there is no penalty attached to the operators when the miners go to the mines and the operator decides not to operate that day and the miners return home without working.

"This looks to us like a rather one-sided contract that lacks mutuality," said Baxter D. McClain, attorney for the court. "It also appears that there is a great deal of wasted time in the coal districts and we are going to try to prevent as much of this as possible. It does not seem right that as essential an industry as coal mining should be closed down fully one-third of the time throughout the year."

CLOTHING MAKERS STAND BY PLEDGE

Denial Is Made by Amalgamated Official That Agreement Is Unsatisfactory — He Says Industry Is Stabilized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Recently published reports that the agreement between clothing manufacturers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, resulting in a return to work after a 25-weeks lockout, was proving unsatisfactory, were branded by Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated, as false and malicious. The agreement, he said, was most satisfactory.

"There seems to be a campaign on, not only to misinform the public about the Amalgamated, but also to make it appear that New York has not succeeded in effecting a stable settlement in its clothing industry, which I most emphatically deny," said Mr. Hillman to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "To make the public believe that conditions are unstable would hurt the industry, in addition to being untrue. The fact is that under the new agreement, which, as I said, is proving most satisfactory, production standards were mutually agreed upon, and so far not a single case involving production standards has been referred to the impartial chairman of the board of arbitration. This shows that there is a real spirit of cooperation between employers and employees. Also it is generally recognized that New York is today, economically, on a fair basis of competition with other markets, and that peaceful relations prevail between employers and employees throughout the industry. Even some of the manufacturers who persisted in their refusal to deal with the union and followed William A. Bandler of the Clothing Trade Association, are settling with us."

"The superficial purpose of these attacks seems to be to get the United States Senate to waste its time and money investigating the industry. I am inclined to think that the whole campaign is a put-up job. It is not based upon facts, but is an unscrupulous and vicious attack, not only upon our organization, but upon the industry."

The charge that the Amalgamated was raising a \$5,000,000 fund to finance its activities is untrue, said Mr. Hillman. "The truth is," said Mr. Hillman, "that the executive committee of the Amalgamated is going to recommend to the entire membership of the organization that it establish a reserve fund of \$2,000,000 to be used for any emergencies that may arise. A widespread condition of unemployment might perhaps be the greatest. But nothing has been decided as to this. The resolution has not even been sent out to the membership, and will not be for some time. When it is acted upon it will require a two-thirds majority to put it into effect. As to assessments, that is a matter which would be left mostly to local people."

"The situation in the New York clothing industry is so peaceful today that for the first time in six years I am going to take a vacation," concluded Mr. Hillman. "In about two weeks I am going abroad for a two months' holiday, although I shall devote some time to a study of labor conditions in other countries."

"Finally, I have heard murmurs of one question in your mind, namely, will railroad rates be reduced? The answer is, they cannot be reduced materially until the railroads have the revenue necessary to sustain them by increased earnings from the transpor-

RAILWAY DEFICITS DUE TO HIGH WAGES

President of the Southern Pacific Railway Blames Increases Granted in the War for the Present Financial Plight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — The malady began on January 1, 1917, when the Adamson law took effect on American railroads, placing their costs for wages on an arbitrary and artificial basis of eight hours a day for calculating the pay of engineers and trainmen. By this one step the labor costs for operation of the railroads were increased in 1917 by \$271,000,000, and this includes only those railroads that had a gross earning of \$1,000,000 or more in the year, usually known as class one roads," said Mr. William Sproule, president of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, in reply to his own question. "What is the malady and its progress in the transportation agencies, and what remains to be done to restore them to satisfactory vigor?" He spoke before the recent National Association of Credit Men on "Transportation as a Factor in Business."

"The increases alone in labor costs within the four years ended January 31, 1920," said Mr. Sproule, "reach the prodigious sum of \$2,230,000,000 above 1916. This increase is almost the same amount the railroads paid for all of their operating expenses in 1916. Comparing again 1916 with 1920, the cost of wages, fuel and other expenses rose so that in 1920 the total increase in operating expenses was \$3,411,000,000, while the revenues taken into the box office in 1920 increased by \$2,574,000,000 leaving the railroads for the year nearly \$83,000,000 to the bad."

Taxes Increased

"The taxes of the railroads went on," continued Mr. Sproule. "In taxes they had to pay \$141,000,000 in 1920 in excess of 1916. So the roads were in fact \$978,000,000 worse off at the end than in the beginning, and \$978,000,000 is not very far from \$1,000,000."

"What was the result of all this? The railroads earned in 1920 not quite 72 per cent more than in 1916, but their operating expenses were nearly 142 per cent more, with the result that under the new agreement, which, as I said, is proving most satisfactory, production standards were mutually agreed upon, and so far not a single case involving production standards has been referred to the impartial chairman of the board of arbitration. This shows that there is a real spirit of cooperation between employers and employees. Also it is generally recognized that New York is today, economically, on a fair basis of competition with other markets, and that peaceful relations prevail between employers and employees throughout the industry. Even some of the manufacturers who persisted in their refusal to deal with the union and followed William A. Bandler of the Clothing Trade Association, are settling with us."

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"Finally, I have heard murmurs of one question in your mind, namely, will railroad rates be reduced? The answer is, they cannot be reduced materially until the railroads have the revenue necessary to sustain them by increased earnings from the transpor-

tation of freight and passengers and mail and express, on the one hand, and by reduced costs of operation on the other hand."

Mr. Sproule concluded by saying that the reductions recently promised in labor costs by the United States Railroad Labor Board amounted to less than half of the last advance in wages given in 1920 before the railroads were turned back to the corporations, and were but 18 per cent of the total advances in wages throughout the war period.

SPECIAL JAPANESE GUESTS ENTERTAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California — The progress of the federal authorities in rounding up the smugglers who have been operating from the Mexican boundary line north in the last year, is shown in the annual report of Alfred Burnett, immigration inspector in charge.

Smuggling has been much lessened through the activities of the immigration inspectors, by the incarceration of a number of the leaders of the gangs operating as far north as Seattle, Washington. Many well known smuggling outfits have been broken up and their leaders are now behind the walls of the federal prison on McNeil Island. The smugglers were a polygot crowd, made up of Americans, Greeks, Italians, Mexicans, Germans, Canadians, English, Japanese, Chinese, and the colored contraband-Chinese covered with burnt cork to deceive the inspectors.

The visitors were conducted to City Hall to meet the mayor, and to the State House, where, at Governor Cox's invitation, they inspected the chambers of both branches of the state Legislature, and various other

UNITED STATES AN INDUSTRIAL NATION

In Order to Dispose of Surplus Products, Says Foreign Trade Council Official, a Merchant Marine Is Absolute Necessity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The United States has ceased to be predominantly an agricultural nation, as in the days when Alexander Hamilton wrote his report on manufactures, and has now become preponderantly an industrial nation; for that reason a merchant marine has become an absolute necessity," said O. K. Davis, secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The industrial establishments of this country have now become so great that they are capable of producing much more than is needed or can be used for domestic consumption. It is, therefore, necessary to sell the surplus to other countries, to engage in foreign trade; otherwise we shall have unemployment conditions similar to those in 1914, and, to some extent, in the present. Unemployment means bread lines, soup kitchens and all sorts of destitution. But we cannot sell our industrial surplus, without ships, that is evident.

The present situation reminds me of Kipling's "My Father's Chair," which begins:

"There are four good legs to my Father's chair,
Prints and people and Lords and crown,
He sits on all of 'em fair and square,
And that's the reason it doesn't fall down."

Foreign Trade Requirements

"A foreign trade organization has at least four legs. These are production, transportation, communication and finance. We understand the service that inland domestic transportation gives, but what we do not seem to comprehend rationally is that foreign trade does the same service that a successful domestic trade does and does it a little better, from a certain point of view. Foreign trade has exactly the same beneficial effect that a widespread domestic trade has. A country that finds it necessary to use the ships and the banking and communication facilities of other countries does not get the same service it could have were such facilities in its own hands.

"If we are going to make the most of our plant capacity today, we must sell a substantial part of its products abroad. If we are going to assure our labor, industry and capital constant access to foreign markets, we must always have means of transportation and communication and also facilities for financing them. Transportation in this case means ships.

New Policy Necessary

"That a ship must return as well as go out, is axiomatic. At least half of the voyaging of our ships, and in actual practice probably considerably more, should be to foreign ports, and, without return cargoes, which are foreign commerce, they could not operate profitably, especially in times of close competition. In Alexander Hamilton's time we had to assure ourselves of access to foreign markets of supply. Now we must have access to foreign markets of demand as well. We needed manufactures from abroad then and sold chiefly raw materials. Now we need chiefly raw materials and sell chiefly manufactured articles, including wholly or partly manufactured foodstuffs. Our policy and equipment for trade must fit the colossal industrial establishment we have built up."

"If the American people will stop to realize what it was that happened to us in 1914, they will realize why we need a merchant marine. Every one remembers the distress in this country immediately following the outbreak of the war. What caused it? The sudden and nearly complete stoppage of our foreign trade. That stoppage was caused by the fact that we had no ships to carry our commerce abroad. The foreign ships on which we had relied were taken out of our service by the warring nations which owned them and there was great distress in the United States until the situation could be readjusted.

"The outstanding fact that we must face today is that we have become an industrial nation and that we must dispose of our surplus products as foreign markets. To do that we must have a merchant marine."

BERKELEY'S SHARE OF FARM LOAN TAKEN UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—The federal farm loan apportionment of \$2,700,000 to the Federal Farm Loan Bank of Berkeley has already been taken up by farmers and 10 times that amount could be used, according to Willard D. Ellis, president of the institution.

A wrong impression has been given to farmers by the publication of erroneous statements that \$40,000,000 had been allotted; many farmers have been led to believe that the bank has been given another apportionment, and applications have continued to come in. This sum of \$40,000,000 is the total amount to be distributed by the 18 federal land banks throughout the country.

"Although we have many applications for loans," said Mr. Ellis to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "the farmers in California are better off than in any other state in the Union. The raisin growers got a 50 per cent increase last year over the previous year, and they

will get more this year. Wine-grape growers are receiving more than ever before. The grain growers were hit very hard, as were the sheep men, and the rice growers lost heavily. Fruit men have a pretty good year ahead of them; the canneries will put up about half of their last year's pack."

VALUE OF SCHOOL LIBRARIES URGED

Mississippi State Librarian Says That the School Is the Best Place to Develop a Desire for Literature of Genuine Merit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Our educational forces are now awakening to the necessity of the library as an adjunct to our educational system and are getting a larger vision of the practical and cultural value of a 'good library for daily use in every school,'" said Mrs. W. F. Marshall, state librarian at Jackson, Mississippi, in an address recently made to the American Library Association on the library situation in her own State.

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"The love for good books formed through use of an adequate school library would do much to render the people of these communities happy and content. Knowledge of the varied resources that lie all around them, awaiting development, would impel many to remain, to discover themselves, and the possibilities of their country side. Every community needs a library not only for information, but also for inspiration and recreation. And who needs recreation and inspiration more than the rural communities with their isolated work and long hours of toil?

"The great number of children passing through the public schools fail to develop resources within themselves to supply the long intervals when mind and body are not occupied with regular work. Observe the crowds at the motion pictures, on the streets, or at amusement parks, with the bored attitude of simply killing time.

"Good public and school libraries in cultivating a taste for wholesome reading would go far to remedy this unhappy condition, this reckless waste of time and energy. The school is the place best fitted to develop a desire for good literature, under guidance of the wise teacher and capable librarian.

"The 1920 session of the Legislature passed a law giving each county with an assessed valuation of \$15,000,000, the authority to establish and maintain a county library. The State Board of Education has raised the standard of requirement for entrance to the state colleges. It has also adopted a fixed minimum standard for libraries in affiliated high schools. No high school can now be affiliated with our state colleges unless it maintains this standard. The result is, that a widespread interest has been awakened in library work throughout the State."

ROALD ANUNDESEN IN SEATTLE

SEATTLE, Washington—Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole and sealer of the North Pole, arrived here on Sunday from Nome, Alaska, where he appeared in the middle of June after leaving his schooner, the Maud, at Cape Sverdrup, disabled by a broken propeller. Captain Amundsen said he still considered entirely feasible his project of drifting across the North Pole with the current which he believes flows from Greenland to Siberia. He expects to remain in this country a year, he explained, before proceeding with his voyage.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN LIMA

LIMA, Peru—Police officials have arrested several more persons in connection with the fire which on Sunday swept the northwest wing of the government house. The chief of police declared that his inquiries indicated that the fire was of incendiary origin, and that bombs either had been planted or thrown into the presidential suite.

"A wrong impression has been given to farmers by the publication of erroneous statements that \$40,000,000 had been allotted; many farmers have been led to believe that the bank has been given another apportionment, and applications have continued to come in. This sum of \$40,000,000 is the total amount to be distributed by the 18 federal land banks throughout the country.

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LABOR CONVENTION ACTS CRITICIZED

Secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Says Proceedings Were Reactionary and Steam Roller Was Used

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the recent Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor was cast in the same mold as previous federation conventions and "flattered by the same steam roller," is declared by Benjamin Schlossberg, general secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, in an editorial in *Advance*. Mr. Schlossberg's opinion that the federation is reactionary contrasts with the opinion of Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Garment Workers Union, that the federation is making progress.

Adoption of the resolution favoring government ownership of railroads and basic industries was the only sign of encouragement received by Mr. Schlossberg; it was hopeful, in that it indicated a realization of the evils of private ownership and exploitation of the national industries.

"Cringing Policy"

And yet Mr. Schlossberg thinks the resolution also indicates the hopelessness of the federation movement. How is the resolution to be put into effect? Industrially or politically? The structure and spirit of the federation make industrial action impossible. Independent political action of the organized workers would violate one of the federation principles.

"The only other course," says Mr. Schlossberg, "is knocking at the back doors of capitalist political charity. The sad history of the federation is sufficient proof of the futility and disgrace of that cringing policy."

The federation's attack on the Russian Soviet Government, Mr. Schlossberg said, was made only to please the powers that be. The civic federation, he believes, "whose sole cause of existence is its efforts to administer anesthetics to the American Labor movement, is so sacred that Samuel Gompers is one of its officers; but the Russian Republic, at the other end of the world, is denounced as an enemy of Labor. And that action was taken at the very time that the convention decided to stay aloof from the Labor movements of the world. The federation believes in America for Americans, but not in Russia for Russians."

By not favoring the resolution for a referendum on war, Mr. Schlossberg said that the federation favors "wars being forced upon the people by a capitalist clique."

Action Against Immigration

Of the decision against the election of federation officers by referendum vote of rank and file, Mr. Schlossberg says: "Gompers and Morrison would probably pull through this time, but a referendum would open the floodgates of discussion which would ultimately overwhelm and drown Gompers."

The unanimous action against immigration and the hostile attitude toward Negro and woman labor, Mr. Schlossberg calls blots that can never be wiped out. Of the election:

"Gompers' triumph was not an unmixed affair. He had everything in his favor; 40 years of almost uninterrupted service, high prestige among the powers that have possession of the organization machinery, and last, but not least, Hearst's campaign against him, which Gompers cleverly exploited to his own advantage. With all that, Lewis polled almost a third of the total vote. Gompers was expected to win, but was not expected to lose so many votes. The Labor movement is not in any way affected by Gompers' victory over the younger politician. The Denver convention was simply new proof of the fact that the federation is safe for stagnation and reaction."

FOURTH OF JULY IN PERU

LIMA, Peru—The United States Ambassador, William E. Gonzales, gave a reception on Monday in honor of the Fourth of July, which was attended by President Leguia, the members of the Peruvian Cabinet, government officials, and the diplomatic corps. The American Society of Peru gave a banquet on Monday night. The newspapers published articles praising the United States and sketches of the formation of the North American republic.

COLUMBIA'S SUMMER SESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Columbia University began its summer session yesterday with a tremendous crowd of students. Among the courses most popular were those offered by Teachers College and the course in motion picture scenario work.

TAMMANY SOCIETY FOR DISARMAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Tammany Society here has adopted a disarmament resolution requesting the United States to announce its purpose that so long as military forces are established anywhere "we will meet them absolutely by greater forces on land or sea, while at the same time we will gladly join in universal disarmament of all military establishments."

The society urges that the President be authorized to reduce the army and navy as rapidly as other countries reduce their military establishments, and to continue the reduction until no greater armed forces remain in the

world than may be necessary for maintaining domestic peace in each country.

As a further decisive step toward disarmament, the society believes that the country should aid by every means in its power countries devastated or injured by war, to restore their economic efficiency, but that "we should refuse all aid to any country that gives one dollar of its own treasure to war preparations for war, while at the same time requiring from it payment of all money that may have been advanced to it by this country."

FARM PROBLEM SOLUTION SOUGHT

Maine Governor Says Electricity Will Have Bearing on Future of Agriculture in the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—"One of the problems of the State of Maine is that of its farms," says Governor Baxter. "When I took up the census and saw that there were 11,735 fewer farms in Maine in 1920 than in 1910 I was amazed. This means that approximately 100 farms a month were being abandoned in the State."

"What can we do to remedy this condition?" What steps can be taken to reclaim and repeople lands which are now being neglected? Perhaps the question of taxation affects the farms as much as any other question. We should plan to aid the farmer in attaining the enjoyment and conveniences that are so easily obtained by men and women in our larger centers.

This can only be done by making accessible to them the use of modern inventions, and our water power, if developed, will place them in a position to use in their work the advantages of electricity, eliminating the drudgery and long hours now necessary to farmers' success.

"I believe that electricity will have a very important bearing upon the question of farm life in Maine. I own a farm just out of the city of Portland. I have lived on it in summer for 35 years and for 29 years we stumbled around in the dark, using the old-fashioned lamps, morning and night, lived in the house without modern conveniences and without enjoying any of those appliances eliminating drudgery made possible for the farmer today. Today on the modern farm, made modern by the use of electricity, wood is cut, water is pumped and in many instances cows are milked by the use of electricity."

REAL AMERICANISM URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, Rhode Island—"Any person who has not declared his or her intention of becoming an American should be deported," said the Rev. Frederick A. MacDonald, connected with the Rainbow and Yankee divisions as a chaplain, in an address here on the Fourth of July. "The fundamental evil in this country today is the lack of sufficiently general appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. We have native and naturalized Americans, who too long have thought of American citizenship in terms of privilege alone. Too many are seeing what they can get out of America rather than what they can put into it."

According to Dr. Halpon's statement, the Argentine Government believes that the great wave of immigrants from eastern Europe will ultimately be directed toward South America, and particularly to the Argentine Republic, where there are now reported to be 200,000 Jews, most of them being engaged in agriculture.

This number represents for the most part those who came to this country several years ago to settle on land bought by the Jewish Colonization Association. Agriculture was a subject unknown to most of them and they had to serve a hard apprenticeship before they were able to adapt themselves to their new surroundings.

Dr. Halpon also visited Belgium, where there is a large Jewish community, and there got in touch with the most prominent members of the race to interest them in encouraging emigration to Argentina.

Strict Laws

During a visit to London the grand rabbi expressed himself as being optimistic as to the outcome of his mission.

He told Jewish leaders there that Jewish immigrants would be welcomed in Argentina, instead of meeting the opposition that had confronted them in so many countries, especially in France, where the newspapers are conducting a campaign against them, demanding that the government put every possible obstacle in the way of further immigration. This opposition, he said, was typical of the public opinion throughout eastern Europe.

During the last couple of years several isolated groups of Jewish immigrants have arrived in Argentina, but for the most part they were friends or

As the Twig is Bent—

so grows the tree." It is just that fundamental law of human nature that we recognize in making shoes for children.

For example, the Coward Good Sense Shoe. It gives freedom to the toes, clasps the heel and ankle gently and fits the arch snugly. Thus the child-foot is clothed in the natural way to insure foot comfort.

Coward Children's Shoes, at reasonable prices, are available for boys and girls of all ages.

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The Coward Shoe

"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."</p

A VALENCIAN FÊTE TO BLASCO IBÁÑEZ

Spanish City Honors Its Great Son, the Novelist Being Hailed as a "Discoverer" of America and a Plaza Named for Him

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VALENCIA, Spain.—There has been enacted at Valencia what is surely one of the most remarkable comedies of its kind that have ever been presented. The whole world has a certain interest in it and the peculiarity of the situation is intensified by the circumstance that it is not intended really as a comedy at all, while at the same time a considerable proportion of the people of Valencia, including the best classes, heartily wish that it had never been presented, and have been known to express the hope that the world outside might never know what was happening in their proud and beautiful city.

Blasco Ibáñez, the world-famous novelist, is a native of Valencia, and it was at Valencia that he lived and worked while he was making himself famous. Until quite recent times he conducted a newspaper there, and in those days, leading up to the beginning of the war, he was an ardent politician of democratic and republican tendencies. His paper expressed his views. He was consequently closely attached to Valencia's political life, which is just as keen and just as artificial as the political life as it is lived at other places in Spain.

Valencia Everywhere

Upon the return of Blasco Ibáñez from America it was determined to organize a great celebration in his honor; the idea grew and grew from the original determination to have a municipal procession under floral arches with the author in the middle as hero, and the changing of the name of the Plaza de la Reina to that of the Plaza de Blasco Ibáñez, until at last it exceeded all fair proportion to the importance of the occasion. At this crisis authorities of all sorts determined that, be the consequences what they might, the whole thing should go through to the uttermost extent. The result is that the town and district in their entirety held high festival with celebrations of one kind or another every day, banquets, exhibitions, stone-laying ceremonies, and innumerable little speeches from the hero of it all, who said: "The image of Valencia accompanied me in all my peregrinations which covered nearly the whole earth." When he talked of the United States he said he found it California, a city very much like Valencia.

The people were all wildly excited with the celebrations, and cheering the author as if he were the saviour of the country, but the better and more thoughtful classes looked on with some regret, remarking that not one in a hundred of the people had any real idea what they were cheering for, or had read any of the books of Blasco Ibáñez.

It is the Spanish way of violent exaggeration of enthusiasm, and is regarded as the most extraordinary case of modern times. But high authorities interfered with the settled intention of the ayuntamiento and the celebration committee to change the name of the Plaza de la Reina after it had been determined to call it the Plaza de Blasco Ibáñez, and some other part of the town had to be seized for this change of name instead. Some of the cynics of Valencia said that if it were Christopher Columbus coming back from America he would be given far less show, partly because he would not permit it. What the populace did really understand was that Blasco Ibáñez has conquered America as it has never been conquered before.

The hero of the occasion came by the night train from Madrid to Valencia. The Alcalde, Mr. Samper, and a number of members of the ayuntamiento went to Madrid unofficially to accompany him. The ancient "señera" or sign of Valencia was taken with them for the opening of this expedition of welcome. But while they were gone some of the difficulties of the time were entered into by the high authorities who were left behind. There was the question of the changing of the name of the Plaza de la Reina, which had been decided upon, but as to which the opposition now increased, and there were hints that the powers in Madrid were associated with such opposition. Later it became known that the high authorities had determined that the Plaza de la Reina must continue to bear its honored name, and that if Blasco Ibáñez needed a street one must be discovered elsewhere.

At the same time it was understood that difficulties had arisen in connection with the proposed naming of a commemorative stone in the building of some new schools with the title of one of the author's novels. These things came to the ears of Blasco Ibáñez in Madrid before he had started on his journey, and he was so much disturbed by them that a report was sent to Valencia that he had determined not to come there, and to abandon the entire celebration. Valencia preparing enormously for its greatest series of joy days ever known, was dismayed, and after some hurried conference Mr. Asensi, the Republican leader, telephoned to the hero in Madrid pacifying him. Blasco Ibáñez finally intimating that he attached little importance to the question of the stone after all, and that he would come along. The streets where the first procession was to pass were by this time covered with the flags of all nations, and in front of the headquarters of the Captain-General and in the Plaza de Tetuán it was considered right that

only Spanish flags should be displayed.

In due course Blasco Ibáñez arrived. The authorities found it necessary to exercise great precautions in view of the immensity and the excited state of the crowd, and the route of the procession, the "holy" parts of the city and the surroundings of the railway station were guarded with troops and forces of the Civil Guard. The train from Madrid upon which the hero was traveling was vigorously saluted by crowds gathered at all the railway stations en route through which it passed in daylight. The Civil Governor, the members of the Ayuntamiento, the President of the Provincial Deputation and the representatives of numerous bodies assembled at the station for the arrival.

A Boisterous Welcome

At a quarter past ten instead of nine o'clock the train steamed in, and Blasco Ibáñez was standing at the window of his carriage so that the crowd caught sight of him instantly. Immense cheering at once broke forth, and the crowd made a rush for the carriage, a serious struggle at once ensuing. Mr. Ibáñez spoke up, giving the people advice that they should wait until they all got outside the station where the welcoming would be better and more conveniently done, but they were with difficulty persuaded to agree to such delay. However, the entrance to the station was reached and the novelist took his seat in a carriage with the Civil Governor and the Alcalde, a force of the Municipal Guard in a gala uniform escorting.

Before the official proceedings could be entered upon, the author had to appear upon the balcony and make a speech to the wildly cheering crowd. He said that if someone had written twice as much as he had done he could not look for such a demonstration as was being given to him on that occasion. After a few more pretty phrases the author withdrew to the interior of the building, but the public wished for more, and, breaking through the forces of soldiery, and municipal guards, surged into the Municipal Hall and, shrieking in glee at their success, ran through the corridors in search of their hero, eventually finding and surrounding him, causing a suspension of the proceedings which had just begun. After a little while Blasco Ibáñez in the company of the Alcalde escaped into a private room and fastened the door behind him. There, later, he received a few deputations, and some time afterward was able to proceed to his home.

A Song to the Mediterranean

On the following morning he had to pay another ceremonious visit to the ayuntamiento, and also to the harbor where he laid a stone in the building of a scholastic institution, the "Stone bearing the inscription 'Mare Nostrum' after the title of one of his novels. On this occasion he made a speech which was described as being "a song to the Mediterranean and to civilization." The harbor works junta organized a banquet in his honor, inviting representatives of all the chief Valencia authorities. On this occasion Mr. Ibáñez made an interesting speech, expressing some of the views he had formed in America. He compared the democracy in the United States with that of Spain, deducing that while the American democracy is inspired by the obedience of the people to the laws, the Spanish democracy was based on the most complete disobedience. Therefore, he said, Spain was an anarchist country, contrary to true democracy.

Among these celebrations came the festival of "La Barraca" which is the title of one of the Ibáñez novels and is the name given to a peculiar kind of cabin or hut in which the humble folk of the Valencian shore used extensively to live in the past, but which have now almost entirely given way to modern houses. In the Calle de Capdepon, number 182, in the suburb of Cabanil, there is one of these barracas, and this was selected as the scene of the festival. Blasco Ibáñez entered the quarter in a carriage with an escort of handsome Valencian girls running on each side of it, dressed in the typical Valencian costume. Platforms were raised at different points of the route, and from them more girls showered flowers on the novelist. The carriage had to stop at one place so that a special group of girls might present to the hero a most beautiful bouquet. The streets were decorated with flowers, plants and flags, and groups of farm folk, attired in regional costume, were gathered together at various places to salute the returned wanderer. The selected barraca was florally decorated, and, when the procession reached it, the poem of Teodoro Llorente entitled "La Barraca" was read and Blasco Ibáñez delivered a speech in praise of Valencian customs and habits. At 10 o'clock on the same night there were great celebrations in the Avenida de Amalio Giménez, fireworks which made up the titles of the novels of Ibáñez, being lit off. These rejoicings continued until after midnight.

Freedom of the City

Extraordinary versatility was shown by the authorities and people of Valencia in the continuation of this "homage" from day to day. The morning after the foregoing the honors of the city were delivered formally to the novelist, the ceremony consisting in delivering to him the city's insignia along with a parchment document stating the occasion. Four ladies, attired as farm workers of the region, took the insignia from the hands of the Alcalde and attached it to the person of the recipient, the municipal band meanwhile playing stirring music. Blasco Ibáñez made another speech which was much applauded.

The question of the place that was to be named after Blasco Ibáñez had still to be settled, and a special meeting of the ayuntamiento was held to deal with it. It was a stormy meet-

ing. It was announced that the Civil Governor had vetoed the resolution of the ayuntamiento to change the name of the Plaza de la Reina to that of Plaza de Blasco Ibáñez, and there was uproar at the announcement, the leader of the Republican Party declaring that a similar thing had been done about 14 years ago. It was vehemently declared that the action of the Governor, taken after consultation with Madrid, constituted an encroachment on municipal sovereignty and ought not to be permitted. The public in the gallery took part in the demonstration of indignation, and eventually left their seats and surged into the middle of the hall among the councilors, the better to express their anger.

But it was intimated that Blasco Ibáñez had informed the ayuntamiento that in all the circumstances it were better that the original intention should be abandoned, and that he would be happy if the Plaza de Caseros, in which he was born, should be called after him. This was agreed to, and on the following day, in the presence of the Civil Governor and all the authorities the plaza was rechristened with the name of the novelist, the bands playing their loudest and the people cheering more than ever. The day's rejoicings were continued far into the night. They were resumed the next day, and did not cease until, at last, after a triumphal visit to Castellón, the hero departed for Madrid.

LONDON-EDINBURGH MOTOR CAR TRIALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The annual trial over the historic road from London to Edinburgh has itself evolved into an event of historic interest in the motor world. Every year an increasing number, running this year into many thousands of interested onlookers, lines the road at the Old Gate House, Highgate, to cheer the competitors on their long journey, and to see the latest practical devices in motor comfort and convenience. All along the 400-mile route, thousands more await the passing of the long procession of cars and motor cycles.

This year exactly 300 competitors started and these were dispatched at half-minute intervals on their 24-hour ride to Edinburgh. In the early days of this event the direct Royal Automobile Club route between the capital towns was followed, and the course presented no outstanding difficulties other than that of keeping the car or motor cycle up to a 20-miles-an-hour schedule twice round the clock. In those days this test presented a sufficient test of general reliability. In recent years, however, secret checks and non-stop sections have been introduced, and both last year and this the direct route has been abandoned for a course presenting features calculated to weed out of the gold medal list for the clear journey all the less efficient machines.

Last year this detour included as the pièce de résistance the Kirkstone Pass approached from Ambleside, and this year the notorious Butter-Tube Pass. On the latter many failures occurred, with the consequent cessation of machines on the narrow and rough road, but this appears to have been due quite as much to the fact that this section of road was unknown to many of the competitors, as to the real severity of the climb. The last part of the route is through magnificently sceneried, and for many miles on both sides of the Scottish border and approaching the Scottish capital, the roads are wide and the surface almost perfect.

The start was made this year in fine and warm summer weather, but there was much mist during the night and some rain over the Carlisle section in the morning. The arrival of the travel-stained competitors, spread over many hours, was watched with keen enthusiasm by the crowds which lined the Edinburgh streets and for miles along the London Road. The trial was marked by a great increase in the proportion of machines fitted with dynamo electric lighting outfits, equipped in many cases, even on the motor cycles, with instrument lights. An unusual number of ladies braved the long night journey as passengers. There is no doubt that many ladies would have entered as competitors did the rules of the promoting club admit this. Except for the difficulties at the hotels, through coal and gas restrictions due to the coal strike, the whole trial was admirably planned and carried out by the Motorcycling Club officials and traveling marshals, who worked indefatigably.

Of the 300 starters, 287 reached the Butter-Tube Pass and 98 cars and cycle cars, 60 side-cars, and 82 solo motor cycles survived the complete journey. The trial was considered by all concerned one of the most interesting and sporting in the history of this annual ride between London and Edinburgh.

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Admiral Scheer, who it need hardly be recalled, commanded the German fleet during the battle of Jutland, discusses with indignation the clauses of the Peace Treaty limiting the new German Navy to 6 ships of the line, 6 small cruisers, 12 destroyers, and 12 torpedo boats. "The limitation of the German fleet," he says, "to six inferior ships of the line, and the prohibition especially to construct large cruisers or naval aircraft, clearly proves the will of the Allies to deprive us of all sea power and to make us unable to protect our commercial fleet. Owing to the lack of submarines the fleet allowed us is an inadequate instrument for the protection of the German coast."

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VILNA IS CLAIMED BY TWO COUNTRIES

Polish Occupation of Ancient Lithuania Capital Causes a Position Like That at Fiume Under Gabriele d'Annunzio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Amid the several problems of central and eastern Europe which are patiently awaiting settlement, writes W. Crawford Price, that of Vilna has failed to receive a measure of attention commensurate with its importance. It arises, like some aspects of the Upper Silesian difficulty, from that political development which may be attributed either to Polish chauvinism or French imperialism, according to whether you take a narrow or a broad view of the trend of events in the Old World; but, until some definite decision is taken, and until suitable measures are invoked to impose that decision, it will remain an obstacle to the inauguration of that state of settled peace which, by common consent, is now long overdue.

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will remember that under the aegis of the League of Nations, representatives of Poland and Lithuania were recently negotiating for a settlement of the Vilna question under the presidency of Mr. Hyatt at Brussels. The purpose of this article is briefly to explain the nature of the controversy. The point at issue then was the possession of the town, and district of Vilna, and the difficulty has become more acute because, under circumstances which will be hereafter noted, the territory was forcibly occupied by a Polish filibuster in a manner which finds a parallel in the action of the intrepid Mr. d'Annunzio at Fiume.

Early History

No one disputes that Vilna (or Vilnius) was always the capital of Lithuania. The Polish claim, in so far as it has any standing, is based upon an alleged linguistic and cultural pre-ponderance, a preponderance due to causes the validity of which may be seriously challenged. The city appears to have been founded early in the fourteenth century by a Lithuanian Grand Duke of the period; but, comparatively shortly afterward, Lithuania and Poland were united, an arrangement which continued until 1795, when Lithuania became a mere province of the Russian Empire. The Emperor of Russia was then crowned "King of Poland," and "Grand Duke of Lithuania."

Now, during the Lithuanian-Polish Union (known as the Lublin Union) under which Lithuania was ruled from Warsaw, Vilna became Polonized. The Lithuanian nobility adopted Polish, just as, during one epoch of Balkan history, the Bulgarian gentry spoke and wrote Greek. Thereafter, the national character was kept alive, as in so many of the eastern European countries, by mythology and folklore, and it was only early in the twentieth century, doubtless as a result of the wave of national consciousness which then spread over Europe, that the Lithuanians raised their political heads and manifested the revival by demanding, in 1905, autonomy under the Russian Eagle.

Russians Defeated

Such liberty was, of course, denied, and the Lithuanians remained under Tsarist domination until September, 1917, when a national congress proclaimed the restoration of an independent state with Vilna as its capital. Under German imperialism, the Lithuanians were repressed; but their soldiers turned the tables on Russia in February, 1919, when, just as they were on the point of reentering Vilna, the Polish Army advanced to that city and subsequently pressed them back westward again.

Thenceforward, Bolsheviks, Poles, and Lithuanians contested Vilna, and there are no opposite facts to register until, on October 8, 1920, the Poles recognized the Lithuanian occupation and gave an assurance that they had no intention of retaining it. This arrangement was concluded with the assent of the allied governments and is doubtless that referred to by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons on May 13, when he stated that Vilna was given to Lithuania by a settlement to which America, France, Italy and Great Britain were party. Despite this, however, the city was occupied by the Polish General Zeligowski on October 10. The Warsaw Government disowned this adventure, but have thus far taken no steps to dispossess the invader.

The Peace Conference has not yet set about the task of frontier delimitation; hence the Brussels negotiations, so that, apart from the desirability of ejecting General Zeligowski and restoring the situation created by the Polish-Lithuanian agreement of October, 1920, it remains briefly to cite the main arguments of both sides.

Conflicting Claims

The Polish thesis is based mainly on language, the result, as one plainly sees, of the Polonization which took place between the Lublin Union (1569), and the dismemberment of the Polish-Lithuanian state (1795). The Lithuanians, on their part, suggest that this Polonization was accomplished by the deliberate persecution of everything Lithuanian, first by the Poles and then by the Russians, and that it was, accordingly, superficial. They point out that the Russian statistics of 1851 showed the contested city to be Lithuanian by the blood tie, a record which, so it is held, is confirmed by both Russian and Polish his-

torians of the nineteenth century. Half the population of Vilna are Jews, who favor a Lithuanian régime, and, for the rest, it is claimed that they are racially and sympathetically Lithuanian. A plebiscite would undoubtedly provide a fair guide to the truth, but that is, of course, practically impossible until the Polish troops have been removed.

TRIBUTE TO SON OF GREAT BIOGRAPHER

Scottish Masons, at Centenary of Dalry Blair Lodge, Sing Song of Sir Alexander Boswell's

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The purchase of a hall by the Stranraer Kilwinning Lodge, at a sum running into four figures, is the first step in a movement that is likely to have far-reaching effects on Freemasonry not only in Galloway, but even in Dumfriesshire. Hitherto, Newton-Stewart has been regarded as the Masonic head and center of Galloway, but the growing success of the Stranraer Lodge, financially and numerically, has led to the purchase of the hall, which, in due time, will be converted into a Masonic temple without equal in the south of Scotland.

In the near future a proposal will be made for the constitution of a Royal Arch chapter at Stranraer, which will undoubtedly be carried into effect. Then will arise the question as to whether the present Royal Arch province of Dumfriesshire and Galloway shall not be divided and made conterminous with the craft provinces, thus giving a provincial chapter for each county. The purchase of the hall by the lodge at Stranraer, which is, of course, close to Loch Inch, seems the first step toward that end.

Lodges in Excellent Halls

Dumbartonshire brethren have installed their new provincial grand master, the Rev. Angus T. Morrison, the parish minister of Kirkintilloch, a prominent figure in the craft. The ceremony was performed by the Earl of Eginton and Winton, Grand Master Mason. Dumbartonshire has a scheme on hand for providing a home for Masons near Drymen, and certainly the craft here was never stronger. The lodges are all in their own excellent halls, but the craft is rich not only in stone and lime. It has made many new members and it has goodly funds, which it spends wisely and not wastefully.

The members of the famous Lodge of Edinburgh—Mary's Chapel, No. 1—recently held a Masonic service at St. Serf's parish church, Goldenacre, at which representatives were present from all the other lodges in Edinburgh. Kirkwall brethren have done likewise at St. Magnus Cathedral. The brethren assembled at the Masonic Hall and marched two deep thence to the Cathedral entrance. Every available seat was occupied.

A number of Broughty Ferry Freemasons have formed a Masonic Operatic and Dramatic Society and they are staging a drama entitled "Sunday" in the Grand Theater, Broughty, a play that was originally produced by Fred Terry and Julia Neilson.

Honor for Son of Boswell

At the recent centenary celebration of the Dalry Blair Lodge a song was sung by the brethren which was composed by Sir Alexander Boswell and sung by him when the lodge was consecrated. This was an interesting link with the past, for Sir Alexander (son of Johnson's Boswell) was the means of Scotland repairing the injury of forgetfulness of her peerless poet. On January 25, 1820, he, as deputy grand master of Ayrshire, laid the foundation stone of the Burns cenotaph, supported by all the Masonic lodges in the province and surrounded by a vast concourse of spectators.

Sir Alexander was once a fellow guest of Sir Walter Scott and presented the great poet and novelist with a thin quarto volume, which he remarked had been written, printed and bound by himself. Few authors found themselves able to make an equal boast. As a writer Sir Alexander Boswell is perhaps best known as the author of "Janny Dang the Weaver" and the inimitable song "Jeanie's Bachelor," which is surely one of the best in the Scottish dialect.

It was considered fitting that the foundation stone of the memorial to Burns' "Highland Mary" should be laid with full Masonic honors.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Ayrshire, and the neighboring Masonic lodges, as well as prominent members of the Burns Federation, took part in the ceremony, which was attended by a large assemblage of Burns enthusiasts drawn from all parts of the country.

The erection of the memorial is a sequel to the removal of the monument to "Highland Mary" in Greenock.

PROCEDURE OF TURKISH CABINET

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—According to the stipulations of the Turkish Nationalist Constitution, the members of the Cabinet are directly elected by the Assembly itself; but the president of the Cabinet is elected by and among the members of the Cabinet. The policy of the government is drawn up by the Assembly and presented to the Cabinet to adopt and carry it out. In case the latter refuses, the Assembly proceeds to elect another Cabinet. No reports have reached here yet as to whether the new Cabinet has appeared before the Assembly or accepted the program presented to it. It is reported to the effect that the Assembly is at present busy with prolonged discussions, and it will not take very long before one hears of the real intentions of the Kemalist reactionaries.

BRITAIN'S NEED OF STATE ECONOMY

Appeal Made to State Officials to Reduce Expenditure for the Year 1922-23 by 20 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The British Treasury has made a big bid for economy by circularizing state officials regarding the necessity to reduce expenditures by 20 per cent for the financial year 1922-1923.

The circular, which is signed by Lieutenant Commander Hilton Young, points out that so far as can be seen at present the ordinary revenue of the state in 1922-23, even if no taxation is remitted in that year, is not likely to exceed £50,000,000. Out of this there must be a minimum provision of £465,000,000 to meet interest on debt and liabilities to holders of war loans and debt maturing, leaving a balance of £485,000,000 only for all ordinary supply services. The estimates for these services for 1922-23 is £603,000,000 apart from automatic growths of grants to local authorities under the Agriculture Act, 1920.

Fresh Borrowing

"It is clear that very drastic steps must be taken to reduce expenditure by 1922-23," the circular states. The only alternatives to reduction of expenditure are: (a) Fresh borrowing which, in addition to increasing the charge for interest, would mean renewed inflation, with its attendant evil, including the depression of the pound sterling at home and abroad; and (b) increased taxation.

"It is certain," it is stated, "that any increase in taxation would seriously hamper the recovery of British industry and commerce and thus ultimately intensify the difficulty of the position, and would on that account be most vehemently opposed by the House of Commons and by public opinion in the country; indeed, what is required in order to maintain and stimulate industry and commerce—and secure full and regular employment in the country—is a reduction of taxation and of the burden of the state's indebtedness as rapidly as possible, a process which can only be achieved by a continuous reduction of expenditure throughout the next few years."

Searching Examination Asked For

The government has come to the conclusion that it was necessary to reduce ordinary supply expenditure for 1922-23 to £490,000,000 including all liabilities under the Government of Ireland Act and the Agriculture Act, 1920, and excluding only definite war liquidations, such as shipping and munitions liquidation and payments under railway agreements. This involved a reduction of approximately 20 per cent.

The government has decided "that it shall be an instruction to every department to undertake forthwith, whether by the appointment of departmental committees or by any other procedure which may be thought desirable, a searching examination of their current expenditure with a view to securing the large reduction in estimates for 1922-23 which the situation imperatively demands."

"The government desires that in making proposals for reductions the department shall not consider itself prevented from proposing the reduction or cessation of a service because its performance has hitherto been a part of the policy of the government or because the service is necessitated by statute. It is recognized that a reduction of expenditure on the required scale may only be obtained by the sacrifice of services in themselves desirable and His Majesty's government will review any questions of policy that may be raised by suggested reductions and, if they approve, will obtain any Parliamentary sanction that may be required to carry them out."

The Treasury asks that departments will furnish them provisional estimates of their probable expenditure in 1922-23 not later than July 31 next. In calculations involving price and remuneration, it may be provisionally assumed that the cost of living index figure will not exceed 100 per cent above the pre-war figure.

"It need scarcely be added," concludes the circular, "that it is highly desirable that any economic which examination shows to be possible should be brought into operation, if practicable, at the earliest possible date within the current financial year."

NEED IN IRELAND FOR AMERICAN CARGOES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—When direct trading between Ireland and America was being discussed at a recent meeting of the Rotary Club in Dublin, Mr. Dumont, the United States Consul, said that the chief question to be considered at present was the providing of return cargoes for the coal ships now arriving from America. Ireland could not get cheap coal, he said, unless there was something to export in return. He was in communication with New York on the subject of exporting eggs and butter, and he added that American ships coming over now had to go to Scandinavia and the Mediterranean to obtain cargoes for the return journey.

A speaker called attention to the heavy ad valorem duty of 75 per cent to which Irish goods are subjected while American coal is landed here free of duty. S. Hoover of New York emphasized the importance of providing facilities for the discharge of cargo. The maximum discharge in Dublin reached only 600 tons per day, while in London it was 800 tons and in Antwerp 1000 tons. He said that

his company's ships were returning from Liverpool often only half loaded, and that they would be very glad to pick up Irish cargoes.

The stoppage of fair and markets by the military authorities is becoming general all over the martial law areas, and the closing of creameries has been substituted for their destruction. This is certainly an improvement, but Sir Horace Plunkett, George Russell, and those associated with them in the cooperative movement are emphatic in their declarations that these attacks upon the creameries are wholly unjust, and made merely with the object of destroying the industry.

COALITION CRISIS IN BRITAIN IS AVERTED

Prediction of Conservative Coalitionists, as to Premier's Real Political "Leaning," Said to Have Inspired Coup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—That even the great ability of Mr. Lloyd George is severely taxed in steering the ship of state through the disturbed financial waters, was evidenced recently when he acquiesced in the vote for the reduction of Dr. Addison's salary, and, bowing before the Anti-Waste storm, announced that the office for this Minister Without Portfolio would be abolished by the end of this session.

The political disturbances in the present Coalition Government are in evidence not only on the Unionist side but also on the Liberal half of the Coalition. Lord Salisbury, writing to The Times, London, on the result of the by-election in East Herne, which was won by the Anti-Waste candidate, proclaims the view that the seat was lost because the Coalition Government no longer possesses the full confidence of the Unionist Party. He considers that it is the duty of every Unionist association in the country to approach its Unionist member or candidate, as the case may be, and request that henceforth he shall consider himself free from any binding obligation to support the Coalition Government.

Lord Derby's Hope

Following this straw on the troubled political waters, The Manchester Guardian announced that the Coalition had just passed through a crisis, there having been an attempted revolt of the Unionist wing led by Lord Birkenhead who broke down, only because he could not get an assured House of Commons backing. Lord Beaverbrook was also alleged to have been in this conspiracy, while Lord Derby is said to have been sound, but too reserved to be depended upon.

H. T. Diplock of the Steel Company of Canada, Montreal, summarized the business situation in about the same way, and W. F. McKenzie of the Buffalo Bolt Company, Buffalo, was also able to say, speaking of the bolt and nut industry, that the business outlook was not without signs of promise.

C. O. Hadley of the Alan Wood, Iron, & Steel Company of Philadelphia said that the sheet mills of the United States, numbering about 400, were probably operating at 20 per cent of capacity. H. W. Wendt, president of the Buffalo Forge Company of Buffalo, operating also at Kitchener, Ontario, accentuated the importance of canvassing the business opportunities outside of the field of big contracts, which was apt to cause a mistakenly pessimistic view. It was the small dealer, he said, who was doing the business today. He thought there was a tendency to look too much to the big average of 1919-20, and that they should, rather, go back to 1913 to find a basis on which to measure things by. The abnormal period following the war, he suggested, had created a state of mind that was loath to get down to present conditions.

A plea for the horse was heard from William E. Murphy, national secretary of the Master Horse Shoers and General Blacksmiths Association of America. The trend of his statistically-supported argument was that the persistent and intense propaganda of the auto-power agents threatened to bring about the practical extinction of the horse in the cities, and to a lesser degree on the farms. In the last six years, he said, 42 per cent of the blacksmiths and horse shoers of the United States had gone out of business. In a large measure the horse was being discarded against economic reason, motors being used where the horse would do the work to better advantage. With a view to combating this error the Horse Association of America had been formed two years ago, and already it embraced representatives of the iron and steel industry in its membership.

Andrew Wheeler of Philadelphia was elected president, succeeding Eugene J. McCarthy of Buffalo. Mr. McCarthy, in his closing address, said that the affairs of the association were in excellent condition, and that the convention in Montreal had been the most successful of the 12 held by the organization since its formation in 1910.

All this is apropos of the time when the coalition of Liberals and Unionists must inevitably break up, and the political arena once more become the scene of conflicting forces. It is true that the new members group, which consists of both Liberal and Unionists members elected to the House of Commons for the first time at the 1918 general election, is still existent. A dinner has been arranged at the house of Sir Alfred Mond for tomorrow, where the Premier is to be the principal guest. The officers of this group are: Sir Ernest Wild, president; J. Lang Sturrock, vice-president; Captain Coote and Captain Elliot, joint secretaries; and Sir Martin Conway, treasurer. A further discussion.

With the increased demand which summer makes on the towel supply, such a selling comes very opportunely. These are hemmed, bleached Turkish bath towels, unusually heavy, with an absorbent nap, 21x41 inches in size. \$3 dozen.

Hemstitched All-Linen Huck Towels, \$7 Dozen

These huck towels have striped satin damask borders, are 18x34 inches in size and are very specially priced \$7 dozen.

All-linen crash dish or roller toweling with red striped borders are 16 inches in width and priced at 25c yard.

Satin Marseilles Bedspreads With Bolster Cover to Match, \$9.50

These scalloped satin Marseilles bedspreads are delightful for use during the summer. They are 86x94 inches in size and are specially priced at \$9.50 set.

AUSTRALIA HONORS "DECORATION DAY"

Acting Prime Minister Pays a Tribute to American Participants in the Great War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—America's Decoration Day was honored in Australia by citizens of the United States, and the Stars and Stripes were flown by the Australian Government over the Commonwealth buildings. The cordial relations between the Commonwealth and the United States were also shown by the presentation to Sir Joseph Cook, the Acting Prime Minister, of the long-stemmed flag pole in the world, a gift from the "Get Together Club" of Melbourne. The presentation was made through Thomas Sammons, Consul-General of the United States, and Sir Joseph Cook also received as a personal memento a map of Australia set in silver and bearing the model of the flag pole.

Mr. Sammons, who has endeared himself to Australians, said the club was happy to be able to present to the Commonwealth government practical proof of what an American forest could produce. In response to a hint from him, the board of trustees of the Douglas Fir Exploitation & Export Company of San Francisco had directed its general manager to send him free of all costs the great 150-foot pole.

Tribute to American Soldiers

The Acting Prime Minister, in his acknowledgment, paid tribute to the American soldiers. In traveling with the Americans he had been struck, he said, with the similarity of the American and Australian boys who fought in the war. Sir Joseph Cook then referred to the bond between the British Empire and the United States.

"We live in stirring times," declared Australia's representative, "and if there is one thing more than another that impresses me it is the absolute necessity of the British Empire and America acting together. They must get together to save the civilization of the world. We belong to the same race, we are governed by the same sentiments, we have largely the same history, and, I profoundly believe, the same destiny."

MESSAGE TO THE WHITE HOUSE

COLLOIDAL FUEL FORMULA FOUND

Method of Utilizing Coal Waste and Crude Oil Is Said to Promise Solution of Many Pacific Coast Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—In recognizing the limitation of our oil fields, the time is coming when shortage involving inestimable damage and destruction will be inevitable unless it be made mandatory that all the petroleum burned shall bear its full load of coal into the furnace," said London W. Bates, who was chairman of the engineering committee of the Submarine Defense Association during the war, and who is at present on this coast. He is investigating coal deposits and the oil situation as they relate to colloidal fuel. This fuel is a new liquid fuel, a composite of oil and coal, the result of chemical experiments made by Mr. Bates, as a member of the association, to meet the exigencies of the submarine peril, and to supply the demand of the British Admiralty and the United States Government for liquid fuel that would conserve oil without decreasing steaming capacity and radius.

This discovery was a military secret during the war. It has now been made available to aid industry in solving its ever-growing problem of liquid fuel.

By combining coal, coke, and tar, as desired, in limited amounts in mineral oil, the available quantities of oil may be made to yield about double the amount of liquid fuel, it is claimed.

"By this process," said Mr. Bates to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "with the present rate of withdrawal from our subterranean reservoirs threatening to exhaust the supply, this new discovery will curtail the drain upon our oil wells, and make every gallon of raw product produce the fullest measure of service."

Economic Necessity

The price of oil on the Pacific Coast has carried it to the point where the expense is so great that further expansion to a liquid fuel, without the conservation of oil by the utilization of coal as part of fluid fuel, can hardly be considered, and reconversion of oil-burning divisions on railroads to coal has in some cases already taken place, and with others it is imminent. There are today 30 roads on a liquid fuel basis which are facing the alternative of finding a cheaper liquid fuel or converting to coal, and on oil-fired superlocomotives today the requirements are almost beyond manual firing. Conversion from coal to oil was a step forward in transportation. Reconversion to coal would be retrogressive, and would also be a serious problem in transportation. According to Mr. Bates, the mixture of coal and oil is, generally speaking, cheaper and safer than fuel oil, and the serviceable combinations of oil and carbon possess greater value per unit volume than fuel oil and are, of course, possessed of much greater heat value per unit volume and weight than coal.

In the age which has arrived the refinable oils in the United States are becoming far too valuable potentially to burn as fuel, either crude or even partially refined. All the cheaper grades of coal and fines, lignite and peat, are usable in the making of colloidal fuel. In fact, industry may utilize its extensive heaps of "slack" with that gain, and go to a permanent liquid fuel basis with economy and to advantage. For 30 years natural scientists have been working on this problem of conserving fuel.

"As far back as the '80s," Mr. Bates said, "I gave consideration to this conservation problem, and held, as a result, certain convictions of the direction toward which a solution of the problem might be made."

Substitute Found

In its war-time search for a new fuel, the Submarine Defense Association associated with Mr. Bates in his experiments eminent chemists. After months of labor it was found that finely ground coal could be kept in solution, in petroleum, and used as a liquid fuel. Elaborate experiments were made by the association on a ship turned over to it by the government for that purpose, and it was proved by them that this new colloidal fuel was an accomplished economic utility. With the coming of the armistice, the labors of the Submarine Defense Association ceased, but the discovery of this new liquid fuel remained as one of the great achievements.

In speaking of what it would mean for railroads on the Pacific coast to go back to coal, Mr. Bates said: "There is no coal this side of Tacoma that could be used to fire a modern locomotive, and yet there are many deposits of coal here which, combined with oil, will make a liquid fuel which is cheaper than oil and has more heat than coal, and it can be manufactured at from \$1 to \$1.50 a ton. What it would mean here on this coast, with the crude rightly handled by the railways, would be a reduction of their fuel bill of 50 per cent. This wonderful country out here depends upon fuel oil. Let them stop drilling for one year and what would happen? I think it just as necessary to prepare and store a fuel as it is water for the use of a community. The discovery of this new revolutionary fuel is going to prove of inestimable economic importance. The new liquid fuel oil can be manufactured wherever there is coal."

Conservation of Oil

Robert G. Skerrett, in a published statement made regarding colloidal fuel as a means of oil conservation, said: "We have already drawn from underground substantially 40 per cent

of the original petroleum, and for each of us there now remains unused only 70 barrels. All the fighting ships depend upon liquid fuel. Our merchant marine is similarly dependent upon petroleum; so, too, are millions of automobiles, flying machines, and railroads. The wheels of industry would come to a halt if we had not the various lubricants which the chemist is able to obtain from crude oil. We are burning the candle at both ends when we use raw petroleum for fuel, instead of only after we have extracted hundreds of by-products for one purpose or another."

The Submarine Defense Association has established beyond dispute, both ashore and afloat, that it is practical to take the normal unmarketable residue of the refineries stills and mix it with powdered carbon—the base being anthracite rice, which is but very little better than coal waste—and by means of a fixture made of these low-grade commodities a liquid fuel possessing high qualities as a steam generator. Therefore we have open to us economic possibilities of the greatest significance, and it is in our hands to stave off, for many years, the exhaustion of our oil wells."

OUTLOOK FOR HYDRO POWER IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Supporters of the publicly owned hydro-electric power development scheme at Chippawa Canal, Niagara Falls, see bright prospects in the report that the City of New York is a prospective purchaser of a block of 300,000 horsepower. The value of this to Ontario, which has invested \$5,000,000 in the hydro scheme, will be readily understood. In a few months it is anticipated that the Chippawa Canal will be developing 100,000 horsepower, and if the consumers of that amount of power had to pay the capital charges on the whole enterprise, the cost would come very high. The hydro authorities, however, are proceeding to install a generating capacity of 275,000 out of a maximum of 550,000, so that if a market can be found for 200,000 horsepower in New York, and the Dominion Government gives consent to the export to this amount of power, then the cost of hydro-electric power to Ontario consumers will be considerably reduced.

Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, speaking to the members of the Toronto Board of Trade, said that the war had increased labor costs at the Chippawa Canal 148 per cent. If labor costs had not soared, and if extra equipment had not been necessary to speed up the work, the canal, at its present dimensions, would have cost \$24,000,000 instead of between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000, as will be the ultimate cost under existing conditions. Today there are 275 municipalities in Ontario using between them 410,000 horsepower generated by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, and 14 more municipalities are about to join. When the work now in hand has been completed, the hydro will represent an investment of \$210,000,000. The city of Toronto's share in this will be about \$48,000,000.

Under the treaty with the United States, Canada is allowed to use 36,000 cubic feet per second, which means a development at Niagara Falls of 540,000. Three companies now operating at the falls, two of which have now passed into the hands of the Hydro Commission, are today generating 425,000 horsepower. If it were possible to use all the water at Queenston, then 1,080,000 horsepower could be generated.

COURT RULES LIQUOR REPEAL ILLEGAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

NEW CARLISLE, Quebec—Mr. Justice Letellier has just rendered judgment in two important cases, one against the municipality of New Carlisle, and the other against the corporation of the County of Bonaventure.

A few years ago a by-law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the municipality of New Carlisle was voted upon by the municipal electors, and by a majority of one vote prohibition was carried. Recently the municipal council of New Carlisle adopted a by-law repealing the prohibitory by-law and submitted it to the electors to be voted upon. As a result the by-law was repealed. The repeal was then attacked before the court on various grounds, one of these being that the vote had been by secret ballot instead of an open vote. The judgment declared the repeal of the by-law illegal and the prohibitory by-law was ordered to remain in force in the municipality of New Carlisle. In the action against the County Council, the facts were as follows: Some years ago a prohibitory by-law was passed by the County of Bonaventure, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the whole county. At a recent meeting of the County Council, this by-law was repealed by a close vote. The repeal was attacked because no previous notice had been given that the matter was to be considered. By the judgment rendered it was decided that the by-law had been illegally repealed and that the prohibitory by-law was still in force in the County of Bonaventure.

PROTECTION FOR MONUMENT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Preservation of the monument erected in 1896 on the site of Washington's birthplace at Wakefield, Virginia, was urged at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati. Thomas Savage Clay of the Georgia Society criticized the entire absence of any protection from the class of visitors who do not hesitate to chip off fragments to take away as souvenirs.

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IN A PARLOR CAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

There they were, the six and I, in the parlor car, well within an eight-foot square space: The young singer upon whom the mantle of critics approval had lately descended with just the correct degree of approval for her singing at Molian Hall. She was a stern-eyed actress who, I dare say, for some years now has been doing character parts in some one of the organizations which require breeding and background as well as dramatic ability. She was more or less occupied with a volume, bound in black and with a neat white label pasted to it which read, "The Progress of the

companion jumped into the breach. It was her turn.

"You know, my dear, I never see a porter but what I think of that funny fellow who did the porter's chores in our pension in Paris. Of course he wasn't black, but he wore the quaintest blue-gray smock It was like a one-man race. She was off. It was some sort of a convention which her husband was required by business to attend, and after literally months of discussion and figuring and searching of steamship folders and all that, it had evidently been decided that she was to go, too. They had stayed in Paris for three weeks. They could have come away, as far as the convention was concerned, after 10 days, but the gentleman had evidently had a masterly idea that now they were there they might as well see all there

the present monthly record of the district of Temiskaming in Ontario. Less than a score of years ago this district lay as an unexplored "wilderness." Since its discovery in 1895 by two prospectors, the Cobalt district has enriched the world by approximately 315,000,000 ounces of silver valued at \$191,000,000. At present gold mining in the Porcupine area has grown to such an extent that the Hollinger mine is producing \$10,000,000 in gold annually.

NEED FOR REFORM OF HOUSE OF LORDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—A justification of the House of Lords, the upper chamber of the British Parliament, formed the chief feature of an address by James W. Lowther, former Speaker of the House of Commons, before the Canadian Club of Montreal.

"I claim that in the House of Commons, in our system in the United Kingdom," said Mr. Lowther, "we have reached, so far as human possibility can, the best possible system of government by the people, of the people, for the people, but I do not and never will claim that our Constitution is a perfect one, and that it is not possible to improve it. I think we do not make half sufficient use of the House of Lords.

"We have in the House of Lords a body of men who will compare for their ability, their knowledge of administration, their experience of affairs, their aptitude for business, with any other body of the same numbers in any part of the world. We have distinguished soldiers who have gained victory in the field; we have our best admirals, Jellicoe, Beatty, and so forth; we have men who have earned distinction and won their spurs in the House of Commons through eloquence or administrative ability; we have men who have reached to the top of the tree in business; we have men at the head of the press, like Lord Northcliffe and Lord Burnham; and we have in addition to that a number of younger men, admirably trained, good speakers, deep thinkers, all sitting by virtue of having been called to the House or by

were it commercially worth while.

More lamentable is the state of the music rolls themselves. An obvious advantage of the piano-player is that it dispenses with the limitations of having but 10 fingers, and yet we are still given rolls cut from piano "arrangements" of symphonies and other orchestral works. Further than this, essential music marks are omitted, such as indication of time; one has to know by intuition that a bar or so of two-four, three-four or five-four is interpolated in a piece in common time.

There ought to be bar marks also, and it can hardly be true, as has been suggested, that the printing of horizontal lines to mark the bar would be illegal, as it would infringe written music copyright. It is to be hoped that such essential defects as these, so plainly remediable, will disappear now that serious people have descended from their perches in the face of second-rate piano teachers and their second-rate pupils the world over.

Turning to the gramophone, there are signs of a great deal more progress than is as yet visible in the case of the other instrument. Probably its comparative cheapness and also its vocal possibilities favor its speedier evolution. A new invention has been exhibited wherein an arrangement of two sound boxes and their arms enables the repetition in perpetuity of a record without the loss of a beat between the end and the repeated beginning. To dancers this will be an obvious boon.

Another ingenious invention which will appeal to lovers of more serious music enables the second side to be played without the interval for turning it over and restarting the machine. Unfortunately we are told that this is not yet a commercial proposition. An important new device is a double sound bar which collects short and long wave lengths in separate compartments; it is claimed that a much clearer result is obtained, but as yet this can only be said to be in an experimental stage.

Turning to the records themselves there have been two outstanding events of late; the first is the issue of harp-chord records. The player is Mrs. Gordon Woodhouse, and the records

MUSIC

Mechanical Music in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The importance of a combination of piano-player and gramophone for educational purposes is now established,

and people are beginning to realize

that a serious performance upon the

piano is frequently far less mechanical

than some exhibitions of pianistic

incompetence. There are, perhaps,

half a dozen first-class pianists dis-

covered in 10 years, and though one

would pretend that their playing

can be rivaled by the best pianists in

existence, it is not too much to say

that the hundreds of young ladies

whose lives are a sort of fugue of

practice hours, straining to catch up

to a mediocre rendering of a Chopin

étude, would do well to claim eman-

cation by way of an instrument which

will lead them quite as far as the

slavish to fingerling and chasing after

trifling arpeggios.

All this and much more Mr. New-

man points out in his usual manner

in his new book on the piano-player, pub-

lished by Grant Richards; unfortunately

it is the rather snobbish

attitude of the musical public to take

their chances seriously that is at pres-

ent the chief obstacle in the path of

future piano development.

As a result it is not worth while to

make quite feasible improvements

which would be lost upon owners who

merely want to have fox trots played

by a sort of perpetual motion. For

example, the really weak point about

the piano-playing instruments of to-

day is the sustaining pedal mechan-

ism; a great deal of so-called "touch,"

as all pianists know, is due to skillful

foot work, but no mechanical device

yet sold is delicate enough to insure

accurate pedaling just before, just on

or just after any given note or chord;

dealers affirm that this could be obviated were it commercially worth

while.

More lamentable is the state of the

music rolls themselves. An obvious

advantage of the piano-player is that it

dispenses with the limitations of having

but 10 fingers, and yet we are still

given rolls cut from piano "arrange-

ments" of symphonies and other or-

chestral works. Further than this,

essential music marks are omitted,

such as indication of time; one has to

know by intuition that a bar or so of

two-four, three-four or five-four is in-

<p

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SALIENT OBJECTIVE
OF COOPERATIVES

British Congress President Says
at Scarborough There Must
Be No Parleying With Indi-
vidualism and Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCARBOROUGH, England—History will perhaps record the fifty-third annual cooperative congress as the most remarkable as well as the most important congress ever held by the British Cooperative Union, for it was discussed proposals the acceptance or rejection of which, according to the union's report, "will undoubtedly determine in what direction the cooperative movement shall progress in the future." The 1500 delegates comprised a serious assembly as they gave earnest attention to George Major's presidential address.

The congress had met, Mr. Major said, at a time when it was particularly appropriate that cooperative policies should be restated with emphasis, for the affairs of the nation were in a state amounting almost to chaos.

The war which was to end war was over, but the industrial war was still being fought with a growing intensity of bitterness between the combatants.

"We were told," said the President, "that the European war was a war against an attempt by one nation to secure national aggrandizement at the expense of other nations. The industrial war is the same; it is a war against the attempt of a few to secure their own individual aggrandizement at the expense of the general body of people."

On the People's Side

The cooperative movement, Mr. Major declared, stood on the side of the people. It stood for the many against the few. While its opponents stood for individualism and competition, the cooperative movement represented association and cooperation. "A short time ago," he continued, "the Premier told a gathering of politicians, who were not cooperators, that he was a firm believer in the fundamentals of individualism and competition which had made us great, and, he might have added, nearly bankrupt—and declared his intention of forming a new political party for the maintenance in national industry of the doctrine of individualism and competition, desiring, we may assume, to maintain greatness.

"I would have you note," Mr. Major continued, "that this astute advocate of privilege is seeking to maintain 'the principles of individualism' by means of political action. We must recognize that fact, and realize that it has a direct bearing upon the application of the corporation profits tax to some part, at least, of the surplus arising from our national trading. Throughout the whole of our history as a nation the party privilege enthroned in the seat of government has never hesitated to use its political power for the purposes of maintaining and furthering privilege in every one of its many forms. This is a fact we too often ignore, and although the Premier's declaration was ostensibly directed against all those whom he was pleased to call 'Socialist' I want to say that his challenge was a challenge to the cooperative movement, and that we are bound to accept it and give him a reply."

Objective of Movement

The objective of the cooperative movement, Mr. Major declared, was the creation of a nobler social order; the realization of a cooperative commonwealth. To this end there must be no parleying with individualism and competition in industry. War must be declared against those who would obstruct every form of association and cooperation. The industrial and economic power of the workers and consumers should be used for cooperative ends, and if, as seemed probable, the opponents of the cooperative movement used their political power in opposition, the cooperators must cease to play at politics and set themselves deliberately to the task of securing control of the machinery of the government.

The message to this year's congress, Mr. Major contended, should be to take a larger view of cooperation; to examine cooperative policies anew and learn how to apply them in all the affairs of men; to rise above the narrow, limited, and mean conception of cooperation; to look upon it as a complete philosophy of social life, a living gospel, containing all that was necessary to the healing of the nations and the salvation of men.

Relations with Russia

During the discussion on Russian trade relations the Cooperative Wholesale Society came in for a good deal of criticism to which Sir Thomas Allen and Mr. T. E. Moorhouse of the Cooperative Wholesale Society replied, the former saying that anxious as the society was to do all the international business it could, the question to be decided upon was whether trading should be carried on by political methods based on pure Socialism as against cooperative methods based on voluntarism. Voluntary cooperation, he stated, has been absolutely destroyed by the Soviet Government. Mr. Moorhouse said that nobody had taken greater pains than the Cooperative Wholesale Society in its attempt to institute trading relations with Russia, but if the society was to send out goods in the name of cooperative members, they should have guarantees that the goods would be paid for.

The great debate of the congress came when S. P. Perry, secretary of the Cooperative Party, moved: "That this Congress accepts the constitutions of the Labor and Cooperative Political

Alliance, and pledges itself to use every effort to achieve the object contained therein." Against this an amendment in favor of political unity and direct representation in Parliament and on local governing bodies, on the grounds that the identification of the cooperative movement with any one political party would, by dividing the members, retard the progress of cooperative trade and industry, was moved by Mr. Riddle of Carlisle.

Edward Owen Greening, the veteran of cooperation, speaking against the resolution, said the adhesion of the cooperative movement to one political party would be a distinct breach in the traditions by which the movement had reached its present position. If they gave preference to one party they would place a stigma upon other parties. It would be equivalent in politics to the union between the church and the state. He preferred that the movement should be governed by the policy bequeathed to the United States of America by Washington, who had said, "Be friends with all, allies of none."

On the question being put to the vote it was found that while the amendment had been rejected by 1953 votes against 1199, the resolution had a majority of 1194 against it.

FAVORABLE TRADE
OF UNITED STATES

Exports During Fiscal Year Were
Valued at \$6,055,856,706—
Imports Were \$3,468,787,153

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A favorable trade balance of more than \$2,500,000,000 was earned by United States commerce during the government's fiscal year just ended. Exports from the United States during the 11 months ended May 31 amounted to \$6,055,856,706, while imports totaled \$3,468,787,153. It is expected that these figures will be slightly increased when the official figures for June are completed.

Practically all branches of industry, including exporters, manufacturers, farmers and workers, shared in the favorable trade balance. Business exceeding the total ordinary expenditures of the United States Government were handled by American exporters during the year.

Exports from the United States averaged about \$350,500,000 a month, compared with \$361,200,000 a month during the corresponding period of the previous year. Large quantities of exported commodities were sold on long-term credit, showing that the returns on the sales were not all contained in the profit on the transfer of goods.

Orders for goods were more plentiful because of the export demand than they would have been had the producers of raw materials and manufactured goods had to depend entirely upon domestic demand. Wheels of factories and mills that otherwise would have been idle were kept turning, and this tended to check unemployment. Breadstuffs, meats, grain, steel and steel products, machines, paints, oils, cotton, copper, and a host of other commodities drawn from every section of the United States moved by railroad to tidewater, and were then transferred to ships for dispatch to foreign countries.

TRADING IN LONDON
MARKET LISTLESS

LONDON, England—Trading in securities on the stock exchange was listless yesterday and the markets were spotty. The response by the public to the settlement of the various Labor troubles was disappointing to the city.

Oil shares were stronger, owing to the favorable impression created by the Shell Transport annual report of earnings. Shell Transport & Trading was 5 9/16 and Mexican Eagle 5 1/4, with support lacking. Gilt-edged investment issues were dull. French loans were firm on an improvement in francs.

Pending the resumption of business at New York, dollar descriptions were quiet. The undertones of industrial was hard, and further gains were scored. Hudson's Bay 6 1/4.

Consols for money 47%. Grand Trunk 4%. De Beers 10%. Rand Mines 2 1/2, bar silver 38 1/2% per ounce, money 4 1/2 per cent. Discount rates, short bills 5 per cent, three months' bills 5 1/2 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Tues. Fri. Parity
Sterling \$3.72% \$3.72% \$4.065
France (French)0794% .0794% 1.939
France (Belgian)0794% .0794% 1.939
France (Swiss)0882 1.920
Lira0490 1.920
Gulders2777 4.020
German marks01340134% .0280
Canadian dollar85%879
Argentine pesos29583012% .4282
Drachmas (Greek)06500650 1.930
Austrian kroner1200 1.212 1.920
Swedish kroner21792280 1.920
Norwegian kroner14131475 2.880
Danish kroner18801885 2.880

NEW YORK, New York—The Shell Transport & Trading Company reports for the year ended December 31, 1920, after expenses, but before federal taxes, of £7,827,420, compared with £4,713,370 in 1919.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday, July 11, 1921; October, 12 41; December, 13 66; January, 13 15; March, 13 42. Spot quiet; middling, 13 15.

AMERICAN LOAN TO PORTUGAL
LONDON, England—Cables from Madrid announce the arrangements for a loan by American bankers of \$50,000,000 to Portugal will be definitely signed this week.

CANADA'S BUSINESS
CONDITION REVIEW

Railway Situation Shows Signs
of Improvement. Crop Reports
Still Good and the Credit
Contractions Are Encouraging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ontario—Canadian business is studying the permanent tariff submitted to Congress, for admittance to the United States. If they gave preference to one party they would place a stigma upon other parties. It would be equivalent in politics to the union between the church and the state. He preferred that the movement should be governed by the policy bequeathed to the United States of America by Washington, who had said, "Be friends with all, allies of none."

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The railway situation gives signs of improvement. The Canadian Pacific Railroad report for May shows a substantial increase in net earnings, though the gross are lower than those for the same month last year. The gross earnings were \$13,892,044, the net being \$3,203,551; for May, 1920, the gross earnings were \$16,459,958, the net \$3,197,942. On the first five months of the present year the showing was better than last year, the gross earnings having been \$39,591,028, the net \$9,245,408. During the same period last year the gross earnings were \$76,577,011, the net \$8,797,838. The railway returns for February covering all roads show a much better state of affairs than existed during the preceding year, this being especially true of the Grand Trunk.

Negotiations that are being conducted between the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission and certain New York and Detroit interests are in a fair way to increase very greatly the export of power from this country to the United States. Sir Adam Beck, head of the commission, recently announced that there was a good prospect for selling 200,000 horse power per annum to New York consumers, while it is possible that Detroit may take 50,000 or 60,000 horsepower for her electric railways. As the power exported now amounts to only 143,000 horsepower per annum, it is obvious that a very considerable expansion looms up. Ontario is naturally eager to get this business, for the development now made possible through the Chippewa extension has given her quite a large surplus over the home market.

Dominion Steel has declared a dividend on common for the period between March 31 and April 16, the date the company entered the British Empire Steel consolidation. For this period a dividend of 1/4 of 1% was declared, payable on July 12 to stock of record April 18.

Fisher Body Ohio, quarterly of \$2 on preferred, payable July 15 to stock of July 1.

Duluth Superior Traction has passed quarterly of 1% on preferred. Dividends at that rate have been paid on that issue regularly since January 1, 1921. No disbursement on common has been made since October, 1918.

Lima Locomotive, quarterly of 1 1/4% on preferred, payable August 1 to holders of July 15.

Anconia Company, quarterly of 1 1/4% on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of June 28.

Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway, quarterly of 1 1/4% on preferred, payable August 30 to stock of August 1.

General Motors, quarterly of 25 cents on common and 1 1/4% on preferred and 6% debentures, and 1 1/4% on the 7% debentures, all payable August 1 to holders of July 1.

Surplus Stock Disappearing

Speaking of business conditions generally, President H. J. Daly said at the annual meeting of the Home Bank the other day: "It is encouraging to note that the heavy surplus stocks apparent a few months ago are rapidly disappearing, and purchases on a broader scale by the distributors cannot be much longer delayed, and we have every reason to anticipate a more active domestic trade in the fall."

The May bank statement indicates a contraction of credits amounting to \$30,000,000 during the month, that is, on current loans in Canada. During the course of the year there has been a reduction of \$77,500,000 in the amount of these loans. Savings deposits in chartered banks showed an increase of \$1,500,000, and are \$66,000,000 in excess of those in May, 1920. There was an increase of \$37,000,000 in the holdings of government securities by the banks during the month, or \$55,500,000 more than the total a year ago.

It is possible that this may indicate further borrowing by the government, and the impression receives confirmation in the revenue returns for June, there having been a decline of a little over \$10,000,000 in customs as compared with the receipts from that source in June, 1920.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The new sugar mill of the Sula Sugar Company, of La Lima, Honduras, is to be electrified. Plans have been drawn which will make it the largest electrified sugar mill in Central America.

A shipment of 211 bales of cotton from Galveston, Texas, for Bremen, Germany, is one result of efforts of the Texas Export Cotton Association to dispose of its surplus to Central Europe. Former United States Postmaster-General A. S. Burleson, now in Europe, as representative of the association, will turn the cotton over to German spinners to spin into yarn. The shippers are to receive 12 cents a pound and half the net proceeds from sale of the yarn. The same association recently negotiated a sale of 15,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn to Rumania, involving about \$7,000,000.

A Vienna cable says that all Austro-Hungarian bank notes held abroad must be deposited in the city of Vienna September 15, when the rate of redemption will be decided upon under a decree issued by the government.

During a visit to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's experimental plant at Rosedale, New Brunswick, by Premier Foster and other provincial public men, Mathew Lodge of the company said that \$6,250,000 had been set aside for development of New Brunswick oil shales.

W. A. Colston, director of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission Bureau of Finance, says \$561,000,000 worth of railroad securities, including \$411,000,000 worth of bonds, have been issued within the last year. Of the government's revolving fund for railroads, less than \$1,000,000 is available for further extension of credit.

The United States Consul at Tampico, Mexico, has reported to the Department of Commerce that a presidential decree has been published prohibiting circulation of foreign money, except gold coin, after July 1.

The Zellstoff Waldhof (chemical) of Mannheim, Germany, has decided to increase its capital stock from \$2,000,000 marks to 60,000,000 marks.

As the result of the visit of the Chinese Silk Commission to the United States, Chinese manufacturers are adopting Philadelphia methods of silk-testing. Apparatus will be set up in Shanghai under the supervision of Mr. R. Buchanan, who received his training at Philadelphia.

Belgium has obtained a contract for 55,000 tons of rails from the Argentine Government at about £10 per ton. The American tender was £16 10s, British £10 10s, and Germany £9 11s.

It is estimated that gold production in British Columbia this year will aggregate \$3,000,000, or nearly \$1,000,000 better than last year.

The worst of Cuba's financial crisis has now been passed, Frank J. Beatty, Cuban manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, said, in New York, on his arrival from that country.

DIVIDENDS

International Paper, quarterly of \$1.50 on preferred, payable July 15 to stock of July 8.

United States Trust of Boston, semi-annual of 5%, payable July 1 to holders of June 28.

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General Motors, quarterly of 25 cents on common and 1 1/4% on preferred and 6% debentures, and 1 1/4% on the 7% debentures, all payable August 1 to holders of July 1.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

AUSTRALIA IS AGAIN THE VICTOR

Defeats the English Representatives in Third Cricket Test Match of the Present Series at Leeds by 219 Runs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LEEDS, England (Tuesday)—The Australians won the third test match here today by 219 runs, this being the third consecutive victory in England and the eighth if the English tour in Australia is included. Resuming their second innings on Tuesday morning the Australians began to score up runs with the object of getting opposition back to the wickets as soon as it could be done. T. J. E. Andrews made 92 runs but J. C. White kept the Australian enterprise within the limits by taking three wickets in rapid succession.

With the score at 273 W. W. Armstrong declared an innings closed leaving England with the hard task of scoring 422 runs to win and with only four hours and a half to do it. The utmost the Englishmen could hope for was a drawn game, but with J. E. Hobbs unable to take part in an innings even this proved beyond their powers. Brown again proved invaluable and contributed 46 to the total of 202. Both J. W. Hearne and F. E. Wooley did better than in the first innings and Tennyson, the English captain repeated his courageous performance of Monday by scoring 36. J. M. Gregory, E. A. Macdonald, A. A. Mally and W. W. Armstrong all took part in the Australian attack, the captain taking two wickets for six runs.

BUSY WEEK FOR IRISH ATHLETES

D. J. Cussen Loses His 220-Yard Championship Title but Wins Two Others at Dublin, Ireland

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Several Irish champions and former champions competed in the first annual athletic championships of the Dublin University Harriers and Athletic Club, which were held in the College Park, Dublin, in May. A surprise was the defeat of D. J. Cussen, the Irish 220-yard champion, who lost in that event to H. E. Worthington Eyre. Cussen, however, met with two other successes. Play in the competition for the Cochrane Pony Polo Cup was continued on May 25, Hillbrook defeating Oak Park, and Rangers proving too strong for Beech Park. An athletic meeting between teams representing the Province of Leinster and Dublin University, two further games in the Cochrane Cup tournament and three matches in the Leinster Senior Cricket League on May 28, marked the conclusion of a busy sporting week.

As mentioned in the surprise of the afternoon in the Dublin University H. and A. C. athletic meeting was the defeat of Cussen. His conqueror, Worthington Eyre, is an Irish former quarter-mile champion. This man was in great form on May 23, and in addition to the 220 yards, won the quarter-mile from eight opponents. Cussen easily won the 100-yard dash and long jump, and another double-event winner was D. A. Quinlan, who, in the high jump, cleared 5 ft. 5 1/2 in., which is 3 1/2 in. better than he did when winning the Irish high jump championship recently. He also won the hurdles easily. The South Africa "runner" forward, J. Van Druten, outdistanced W. L. W. Smith in the shot event, with a put of 34 ft. 5 1/2 in. R. H. McKeag seemed to be beaten 150 yards from home in the half-mile, but went ahead with a rush to win easily at the finish from J. S. Glasgow, who, later on, accounted for the mile.

The meeting between Dublin University and the Province of Leinster furnished a narrow victory for the University by 16 points to 14, the winners scoring 5 first and 6 seconds to 5 first and 4 seconds. The feature of the meeting was the fine running of Worthington Eyre, who confirmed his previous form by winning the 220 yards and the quarter mile. He had a great race with Cussen in the furrow, getting up to win by a foot, while he defeated Norman McEachern, the Irish quarter and half-mile champion, in the quarter after a fast finish by a couple of yards in the fine time of 52 4-5s. Cussen won the 100 yards in 10 2-5s, and the long jump at 20 ft. 10 in. McEachern ran a very well-judged race in the half-mile to beat McKeag by three yards, while another Clonliffe Harrier in B. H. Bingham took the mile after a well-timed sprint at the finish. Quinlan again won the high jump, this time at 5 ft. 4 1/2 in. But he did not further, and T. G. Wallis had a very easy journey in the hurdles, which he won, in the useful time of 18 2-5s. M. J. O'Halloran sprung a surprise by defeating P. J. Quinn in the shotput, but the latter defeated P. J. Birmingham in the discus.

The game in the Cochrane Polo Cup tournament, in which the Hillbrook team defeated Oak Park by 2 goals to 2, was very evenly contested. The sides were level on handicap. Hillbrook opened well and, following good play on the part of Captain Goulding and Arnott, the former scored; but this advantage was lost in the next few minutes, when Captain Watt hit through for the Park. Following a blank period in which there was little between the teams, Captain Watt followed up a good effort on the part of M. E. Slocum by giving his side the lead. Before the change, however, McGrath followed in a shot by Arnott

and equalized. Hillbrook held the upper hand in the last chukka, but three shots were sent behind before Balding got through with a splendid back-hand drive. Captain Goulding put in some good work subsequently, and, despite what appeared to be a cross, scored a fourth goal for Hillbrook.

The Rangers defeated Beech Park by 4-7 goals to 3. The Rangers had an allowance of 2-6-7 goals. Two goals, however, were wiped off early, for play had only just begun when John Smith put through for Beech Park and Captain King French added another. The Rangers played a hard game in the second chukka and, after several attacks had been repulsed, Mayrick gave his side a fair lead. In the third period Beech Park should have equalized, but Shackleton sent behind in an easy position. The Rangers went further ahead before the change, but the Beech Park men had slightly the better of play in the last chukka, and, after Captain Souchon had tried a cross-shot, Capt. King French scored from close range.

The week-end program at the All Ireland Club, Phoenix Park, on May 28 was made up of two games in the Cochrane Cup tournament and several practice chukkas. Oak Park did well. Mr. Hinde was unable to turn out for the Rangers, and his place was taken by T. L. Moore. Rangers, who had an allowance of 2-2-7 goals, pressed at the start, but were soon repulsed and Captain Watt made a great effort to get through for Oak Park. In the second period each side scored once. The Oak Park men had the better of a hard riding third chukka, and early on their efforts enabled E. S. Slocum to hit through. A minute later Captain Watt scored with a clever stroke. Rangers went near scoring at the opening of the last chukka, Slocum clearing from the past. Captain Watt obtained the leading goal for Rangers shortly afterward, and W. V. Slocum finished the scoring by sending through from a free hit.

Hillbrook defeated the Bird's Eyes by 4-4-7 goals to 1. Bird's Eyes were a point stronger on handicap and conceded 4-7 goals. The ball was knocked from post to post several times before Capt. Wyndham Quin wiped out the handicaps, but Hillbrook had the better of the exchanges in the second chukka and, after Captain Goulding had sent wide, McGrath hit a fine goal. Hillbrook had everything in the third chukka and two goals were put on by Balding. Hillbrook made the pace again in the last period, but McGrath failed to hit through from close range. Bird's Eyes gained nothing by the hit out, and, following some play near the boards, Balding put in a great shot to register his side's fourth goal.

In the Leinster Senior Cricket League on May 25, Dublin University scored an easy victory over Pembroke, winning by 7 wickets. The scores were Dublin University 163 and 53 for 7 wickets, Pembroke 72 and 122. For the winners, G. W. Guise-Browne (30), J. R. Wills (27), J. T. Ennis (23), J. G. Headlam (26 not out) and E. K. Lumley (22) made useful scores, while D. C. Pilkington (39) and G. J. Bonas (21) did best for Pembroke. J. K. Wills, with 10 wickets for 82 runs, bowled very well for the University. H. B. Reiling of Louisville defeated T. M. Thomas of Atlanta 6-3, 6-4. A. M. Johnson of Chattanooga defeated T. M. Johnson Jr. of Chattanooga 6-3, 6-2.

Sidney Appel of Louisville defeated J. F. Yates of Birmingham 6-0, 6-2. G. C. Meyers of Mobile defeated Adair Watters of New Orleans 6-1, 6-4. E. V. Carter Jr. of Atlanta defeated A. M. Watson of Louisville 6-1, 6-4. Frank Carter of Atlanta defeated J. B. McCalla of Knoxville, by default. H. B. Reiling of Louisville defeated T. M. Thomas of Atlanta 6-3, 6-4. J. H. Bruns of New Orleans defeated N. F. Dickey of Knoxville 6-0, 6-1. D. J. Hunt Jr. of Atlanta defeated C. V. Williams of Louisville 6-1, 6-4. H. Pfeiffer of Louisville defeated G. E. Edmondson of Atlanta 6-2, 6-4. C. S. Rose of Jacksonville defeated Thomas Harris of Savannah 6-2, 6-1. Douglas Watters of Mulberry, Florida, defeated F. J. Rioridan of Savannah 6-4, 6-2. E. V. Carter Jr. of Atlanta defeated A. M. Watson of Louisville 6-1, 6-4. M. B. Hirschburg of Jacksonville defeated W. W. Quilliam of Atlanta 6-3, 6-0.

E. J. Williamson of Atlanta defeated W. W. Gordon of Savannah 2-6, 6-4. R. S. Cowan of Knoxville defeated Harry Hollman of Atlanta 6-4, 6-4.

Third Round

C. Y. Smith defeated A. M. Johnson 6-4, 6-1.

Sidney Appel defeated G. C. Meyer 6-4, 6-1.

E. V. Carter defeated Frank Carter, 6-4, 6-1.

J. D. Hunt defeated H. E. Pfeiffer 6-1, 6-4.

Douglas Watters defeated C. S. Rose 6-3, 6-4.

F. C. Owens Jr. defeated M. R. Hirschburg 6-1, 6-4.

R. S. Cowan defeated E. J. Williamson, 6-3, 6-1.

Men's Doubles—First Round

E. H. Pfeiffer and J. R. Pfeiffer of Louisville defeated A. M. Watson and Richard Bardell of Louisville 6-3, 6-4.

B. M. Grant and C. Y. Smith of Atlanta defeated R. J. Turner and Sidney Appel of Louisville 6-1, 6-0.

T. M. Carruthers Jr. and A. M. Johnson of Chattanooga won by default.

J. D. Hunt Jr. and F. C. Owens Jr. of Atlanta defeated P. J. Sedden and I. H. Sedden of Nashville 6-1, 6-1, 6-1.

N. F. Dickey and G. R. Ewald, defeated E. J. Ransdale and C. S. Gardner of Atlanta 6-1, 6-0.

Claud Watkins and Charles Van Wagner of Louisville defeated W. E. Norwell and L. M. Thomas of Chattanooga 6-2, 6-1.

B. C. Myers and Edward Clerk of Atlanta defeated C. L. Green and B. W. Walker of Nashville 6-2, 6-1, 6-2.

Douglas Watters and J. H. Bruns of New Orleans defeated Martin Cleveland and Stewart McIver of Greenville, 6-3, 6-4, 6-6, 6-2.

Batteries—Walker and Clemmons; Yelbowich, Zinn and Schmidt. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

HARD GAME GOES TO CUBS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Chicago won a hard game with Cincinnati yesterday by a 3 to 2 score. The score stood 2 and 2 in the fifth, when Chicago's winning run was made—thereafter neither team being 'e' to score. The score by innings:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

St. Louis 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 2 0

Pittsburgh 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 2

Batteries—Walker and Clemmons; Yelbowich, Zinn and Schmidt. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

MISS KNOX ENTERS THE SEMI-FINALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—Play in the first and second rounds of the United States women's national clay court tennis championship was completed yesterday on the Park Club courts.

Several players defaulted rather than play under the existing weather conditions. Miss Marjorie Knox, of

WATTERS WINNER OF HARD MATCH

Four of Atlanta Athletic Club

Players Remain in the Southern Lawn Tennis Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Georgia—Four Atlanta Athletic Club tennis players have remained undefeated through the third round in the Southern Lawn Tennis singles' championship now being played here. C. Y. Smith, present holder of the cup, E. V. Carter Jr., southern doubles champion, J. D. Hunt Jr., and F. C. Owens are Atlanta's players yet in the tournament. The former two are in the upper frame and the latter two players in the lower frame.

Buffalo, was the only player to reach the semi-final round of the championship tournament. She won her second round match by default and then captured her third round contest in hand fashion, defeating Miss Caroline Bush, 6-2, 6-1.

Mrs. Frank Godfrey of Brookline, Massachusetts, defeated Mrs. E. V. Lynch, of New York City, New York, in a match more closely contested than the score, which was 6-1 and 5-0, indicates. Mrs. Godfrey now meets Miss Brenda Hedstrom, of Buffalo, whose victory over Miss Ruth Wise, of Cleveland, Ohio, state champion, was one of the surprises of the tournament.

Others surviving the day's play

were, Miss Geraldine French, of Buffalo, Miss Leslie Bancroft, of West Newton, Massachusetts, Mrs. E. Cole, of Boston, and Miss Evelyn McDonald, of Buffalo.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL WOMEN'S CLAY COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—SINGLES—First Round

Miss Marjorie Knox, Buffalo, defeated Miss Evelyn McDonald, of Buffalo, by default.

Miss Olive Weinman, Buffalo, defeated Miss Katherine Bushnell, Buffalo, by default.

Miss Betty Albright, Buffalo, defeated Miss Florence Best, Toronto, by default.

Miss Caroline Bush, Buffalo, defeated Miss Mary Williamson, Buffalo, by default.

Miss Jean Hammell, Buffalo, by default.

Second Round

Mrs. Frank Godfrey, Brookline, Massachusetts, defeated Mrs. E. V. Lynch, New York, New York, 6-1, 6-0 (default).

Miss Marjorie Knox, Buffalo, defeated Miss Evelyn McDonald, of Buffalo, by default.

Miss Olive Weinman, Buffalo, defeated Miss Katherine Bushnell, Buffalo, by default.

Miss Betty Albright, Buffalo, defeated Miss Florence Best, Toronto, by default.

Miss Caroline Bush, Buffalo, defeated Miss Mary Williamson, Buffalo, by default.

Miss Jean Hammell, Buffalo, by default.

Third Round

Miss Leslie Bancroft, West Newton, Massachusetts, defeated Miss Ruth King, Buffalo, 6-1, 6-2.

Mrs. E. Cole, Boston, defeated Miss Jane Reisel, Buffalo, 6-0, 6-1.

Miss Evelyn McDonald, Buffalo, defeated Miss Frances Boland, Buffalo, 6-0, 6-2.

Fourth Round

Mrs. Frank Godfrey, Brookline, Massachusetts, defeated Mrs. E. V. Lynch, New York, New York, 6-1, 6-0 (default).

Miss Marjorie Knox, Buffalo, defeated Miss Evelyn McDonald, of Buffalo, by default.

Miss Olive Weinman, Buffalo, defeated Miss Katherine Bushnell, Buffalo, by default.

Miss Betty Albright, Buffalo, defeated Miss Evelyn McDonald, of Buffalo, by default.

Miss Caroline Bush, Buffalo, defeated Miss Mary Williamson, Buffalo, by default.

Miss Jean Hammell, Buffalo, by default.

Final Round

Mrs. Frank Godfrey, Brookline, Massachusetts, defeated Mrs. E. V. Lynch, New York, New York, 6-1, 6-0 (default).

Miss Marjorie Knox, Buffalo, defeated Miss Evelyn McDonald, of Buffalo, by default.

Miss Olive Weinman, Buffalo, defeated Miss Katherine Bushnell, Buffalo, by default.

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JUDGES INDORSE DORSEY POLICY

Governor's Course in Giving Publicity to Negro Abuse in Georgia Declared to Be Effective Way to Correct Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ATLANTA, Georgia—Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey's recent reply to his critics on his pamphlet on race conditions in Georgia has been generally commended here, not only by citizens of Atlanta, but by people from every section of the State and the south. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who has interviewed persons in practically every walk of life in connection with the race relations controversy, finds that the consensus of opinion favors the Governor's stand, that the way to correct existing evils is with the white light of pitiless publicity.

In his latest statement, the chief executive of the State does not recede from his position or modify his conclusions as set forth in the pamphlet, "The Negro in Georgia." He holds that "it is a mistake to suppress the facts, but the part of honesty and wisdom to look them squarely in the face."

It will do no good, the Governor asserts, for the newspapers of Georgia to declare that Georgia is no worse, when it comes to lynching and mob violence, than other sections of the country "for that is not correct, as our record is exceptionally bad."

Judges Indorse Dorsey Action

So far as the judges of the superior courts of the state are concerned, Governor Dorsey makes the point that he sent them at once, upon its issuance, copies of his pamphlet, and cites the fact that Judge Andrew J. Cobb, of Athens, Georgia, a former superior court judge and former supreme court judge, was one of the men to whom he submitted the pamphlet prior to its issuance, and that Judge Cobb approved it and approved its issuance.

Quoting at length from a letter received by him from another Superior Court judge whose name he does not give, the Governor shows that this judge heartily indorsed the pamphlet after reading it. "You have probably stuck the bow of the ship of state into a hornet's nest," this judge wrote the Governor, "but that will pass. Southern people are proud and quick to resent criticism, but after the storm has passed they will rectify their wrongs. Every southern white man who will face the facts knows that the Negro is not treated with that justice which should characterize our dealings with a race which are the wards of the Caucasian race."

This view expressed by the unnamed Superior Court judge, in the Governor's opinion, will be the final view taken by 85 per cent of the people of Georgia. He declares it is futile to attempt to show that his pamphlet was exaggerated.

Farm Labor Conditions

Replying to the criticism of Senator Sam L. Olive, president of the Georgia State Senate, that the pamphlet is calculated to disturb farm labor conditions, Governor Dorsey declares that his leading motive, second to the motive of justice, was the improvement of farm labor conditions, for the reason, as he asserts, that hundreds of Negroes are fleeing from Georgia farms, and two counties have left in them no Negroes at all.

"Experience has demonstrated," the Governor declares in this connection, "that a small minority of lawless people are driving the Negroes away by their cruelties, and that the law-abiding class, which is overwhelming in the majority, must put a stop to these cruelties."

Further in this connection, the Governor declares that the cruelties are not confined to farms, but recently work on a railroad was stopped because Negroes were employed, and a lumber camp was threatened with dynamite because it employed Negroes.

The Governor asserts that such conditions cannot continue, and expresses the belief that conservative men like Senator Olive and Governor-Elect Hardwick, who also criticized the Governor in a speech a few days ago at McDonough, Georgia, will "see the wisdom of dealing with the situation along the lines suggested by me."

Mr. Hardwick Interviewed

In this connection it should be stated that a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor interviewed Governor-Elect Hardwick, and he stated that he would have "a good deal to say on the subject after he was inaugurated on the 23d of next month." He intimated that his position would be anything but "one along the lines suggested" by Governor Dorsey. Close friends of Governor-Elect Hardwick say that it was not his intention to refer to the race relations controversy in his speech at McDonough, but shortly before ascending the speaking platform some one handed him a batch of newspaper clippings from northern newspapers which played up Georgia in a most sensational and unfavorable light. He did not mention the present Governor by name, but scored those who had had a hand in "holding Georgia up to the scorn of the world," or words to that effect.

There was not a case cited in the pamphlet, says the Governor, in connection, which was not supported by a signed letter, or report, and this evidence is open to the inspection of judges, solicitors, members of the Legislature, editors, preachers, and other leaders of opinion to whom he appealed. He declares unequivocally that issuance of the pamphlet was wise, because outside papers are praising Georgia instead of criticizing. He closes with the statement that he

is confident of a final verdict by the people in support of what he has done.

It is stated here that John J. Sagan, wealthy manufacturer and church leader, Marion Jackson of Atlanta and Archibald Blackshear of Augusta paid for the pamphlet recently printed by Governor Dorsey, the distribution being made from Mr. Jackson's office. These gentlemen are at the head of what is known as the Municipal League of Georgia.

PARK EXPLOITATION ISSUE IS RAISED

Teachers of Landscape Architecture Condemn Encroachment and Urge the Importance of Natural Landscape Studies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Unequal opposition to commercial exploitation of national parks and monuments, and conviction that study and appreciation of the natural landscape is of supreme importance, was expressed in resolutions adopted at the annual meeting of the National Conference on Instruction in Landscape Architecture held at Harvard University. Selection of a trained landscape architect to direct the recreation activities of the forest service was also endorsed by the conference. Extension of opportunities to women to enter the landscape field was urged in another resolution.

Although the danger of exploitation of the Yellowstone National Park through the provisions in two bills before the last session of Congress was overcome with their failure to pass, it has been urged that a careful watch be kept. Mobilization of sentiment resulted in removing loopholes left in the Federal Water Power Act, and the issue as a whole came prominently before the public.

Bringing the question up again, the conference adopted a resolution, and forwarded copies to all federal officials concerned, declaring that it "regards the repeated attempts of private parties and corporations to encroach on various areas of public property which, on account of their great natural beauty, historic interest, or public utility, have been purchased or reserved by the nation for the use and enjoyment of the people, as a distinct menace to the integrity of the public domain and a flagrant disregard of public rights." The resolution adds that it condemns such sectional attempts and expresses hope that all administrative officers concerned "will use their full authority to frustrate any and all such exploitation or misuse and to preserve inviolate the areas which have been set aside for the public good."

Among the points brought out in the discussions at the conference was one that the natural landscape provides incomparable examples to the landscape student. Embodying this idea in a resolve, the conference asserted that it is desirable to emphasize at this time the supreme importance of the study and appreciation of the natural landscape; and that special endeavor should be made to lead the student to a serious contemplation and analysis of natural landscapes, a realization of a logical classification of landscapes, and a careful comparison of their qualities, with emphasis on the fact that beauty should be studied in terms of quality rather than in terms of quantity.

Holding that the development of the recreational side of forestry work is essentially one of landscape work, the conference indorsed the selection by the government of a man so trained as director. A resolution also laid emphasis on "the importance of the extension of civic design to rural communities, recognizing that city and country districts are mutually dependent and that the planning of either without reference to the other is incomplete." Approval of the fellowship in landscape architecture at the American Academy at Rome as a factor in international cooperation was expressed.

HAWAII UNIVERSITY ENTERING CLASS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The University of Hawaii expects an entering class next September larger than the one which entered last year, and a total enrollment substantially greater than it ever has had before, according to a statement issued by president Arthur L. Dean, explaining the institution's plans for 1921-22.

Construction work is going on actively on the campus to provide for the increased enrollment. The largest of the new building enterprises is that of the new chemistry and physics laboratory, which is now well under way. The concrete work on the new swimming tank has been completed and a contract for dressing rooms is to be let shortly.

An appropriation was made by the last Legislature for buildings for dormitory purposes, but since the money was not available until July 1, work could not be started on them earlier.

It is planned to erect a dormitory of the bungalow type capable of housing about 25 men. There is also to be a new building for girls, and also one for dining facilities.

DECLARATION IS READ

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Boston's celebration of the Fourth of July included the reading of the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the Old State House by a student of the English High School, dressed in Continental costume. From the same balcony the original declaration was read to the people of Boston in 1776.

PUBLIC UTILITIES VIEWPOINT STATED

Chairman of Rhode Island Commission Asserts the "Average Man" Does Not Understand Fundamentals of the Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—That "the average man" does not understand the fundamentals of public utilities, which must be fed as the farmer feeds his work horse" if they are to fulfill the public service they contract to do, was the answer given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by William C. Bliss, chairman of the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission, in a discussion of the public utilities issue, which, on the question of rates, is now prominent in many localities. The issue in Rhode Island was raised by a recent request for rate increase made simultaneously with confirmation of a year-old scale of rates by the state commission. As a result the commission has been the object of attack on the ground that it is not fulfilling the duty of public protection.

Characterizing the moves toward litigation and investigation on the part of municipal agencies as "nagging," Mr. Bliss declared that such activities are often more harmful to the company than beneficial to the consumer. It is pointed out that the duty of inquiry rests with the Public Utilities Commission under the law. The issue, however, has been shaped about the question of what other agency can or should be able to act when the public board does not.

Comparison Dangerous
Warning that the public should not be "misguided by comparisons," Mr. Bliss pointed out that there necessarily must be a difference between the expenses of a company supplying a widely separated public and one, as in New York City, with many consumers on a certain length of pipeline. Mr. Bliss took up the question of allowing an 8 per cent dividend, which has been attacked, declaring that it has been essential in order that the company have adequate capital and that rates have been allowed to maintain this dividend. The capital, he said, "is to the gas company, what the feed is to the farmer's horse."

"Here is the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey," Mr. Bliss continued, "a corporation with infinitely more credit than any we can think of, going out to borrow money on stated obligations to pay 7 per cent. Here is a gas company, with \$7,500,000 in capital stock, every dollar of which is paid in, going to have to raise something like \$500,000 to meet essential requirements, which must offer an 8 per cent inducement at least in order to compete among investors. This gas company has stock, no bonds, no notes or anything that guarantees the payment of this dividend. It is an unique situation, one which requires consideration from every angle."

For 30 years prior to 1912 in Rhode Island it had been agreed in franchises from municipalities that 8 per cent was a fair rate of interest for public utilities stock. Then the Public Utilities Commission was established. The law placed the corporations under it. The law gave the municipalities the right of complaint, fixing upon them the burden of proof. The law gave the commission the right of initiative; plenty of authority to inquire into charges and methods of manufacture and business.

Inquiries Held

"Three times since its establishment the commission has gone into the gas situation. Each time it has found that the situation was fair to producer and consumer. Each time the complaining parties have been afforded under the law the right of appeal from the commission's order. At no time up to the present has this appeal been perfected; has it been shown before the appellate body that this commission was in error, or the rates it had fixed, unjust.

There is a tendency toward Socialism today that crops out in attacks on public utilities. It is everywhere. Look the world over and find what public utility supervision has to contend with. Take the example of the private business—a textile manufacturer, for instance. A new loom, one which will weave faster, better, more efficiently, is put on the market. The textile man installs that loom. Well, the textile man adds to the price of his cloth to pay for his new looms. The public pays for his new looms.

"And, in just the same way—the public should know—the public must pay for new electric cars, when horse cars are discarded, for new machinery for making electricity, for making gas, for anything with which the public is served. If the public refuses to pay, the utility goes the way of the unified horse and the taxpayer, who right now in paying all he ought to, has to pay more for his gas and for his electricity and for his transportation."

A appropriation was made by the last Legislature for buildings for dormitory purposes, but since the money was not available until July 1, work could not be started on them earlier.

It is planned to erect a dormitory of the bungalow type capable of housing about 25 men. There is also to be a new building for girls, and also one for dining facilities.

NATIONAL AIRWAY SYSTEM PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A system of model airways, covering the entire continent, is planned by the army air service for the use of all operators of aircraft. It contemplates various chains of landing fields, supplemented by frequent emergency fields and identification markers connecting the principal cities.

Because of the lack of appropriations from the federal government, air service officials said yesterday it was their purpose to appeal to the chambers of commerce, aerial clubs and civic organizations to assist in the creation of the airways. The Boy Scouts organization already has

pledged its cooperation, and will construct identification markers, guard wrecked planes, submit monthly reports on emergency landing field conditions, and generally assist aviators in trouble.

The plan calls for the first of the model airways between this city and Dayton, Ohio, with five main stations, 10 subsidiary stations and 20 emergency fields. Another airway tentatively approved is one from New York City to Langley Field, Virginia.

ONTARIO FARMERS AND FEDERAL VOTE

United Farmers Party, Organized for Provincial Purposes, About to Turn To Dominion Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

STRATFORD, Ontario—The choice by South Perth United Farmers of a man to represent them in the prospective federal election contest is an indication of the fact that all over Ontario the United Farmers Party, organized for provincial purposes, is about to turn its forces into the Dominion field. Many counties have nominated candidates so as to be ready for any election for the federal House of Commons, and it is estimated that before the early autumn nearly every federal riding in Ontario where United Farmers clubs are operating will have organized for the impending contest and named candidates.

As in previous years, the United Farmers are maintaining interest in politics throughout the summer by holding "riding picnics" where the farmers gather in thousands, usually to hear the issues of the day explained by some member of the Drury government or some officer of the farmers' political organization. The stand of Mr. Drury on the Lake of the Woods question is beginning to take on additional interest as the season progresses, most of the speakers referring in favorable terms to the position of the government on this matter.

Disagreement Indicated

Indications that all might not be smooth sailing within the party on the Lake of the Woods matter, however, were seen when T. A. Crerar, federal leader of the Farmers Party, canceled his tour of Ontario, where he and Mr. Drury were to take the platform side by side. In the federal House, Mr. Crerar voted with the government, that is against Mr. Drury, on the Lake of the Woods question, and it is believed the joint tour of the Province was called off for this reason.

However, doubt is cast on this theory by the announcement that Michael Clarke of Red Deer, prominent among the Progressives, is to come instead of Mr. Crerar. With whatever degree of unanimity the farmers line up for the imminent federal contest, the breach between factions of the farmers in Ontario is not becoming any narrower.

Road-Building Discontented

Some hint of the situation is seen in a resolution recently passed in West Middlesex riding by one of the most powerful of the farmers' clubs, in which the resignation of the farmer member was demanded because he had failed to oppose the extensive and costly road-building program approved by the Drury government and carried out by F. C. Biggs, Minister of Public Works. The club in question pointed out that the policy of making the Province a grid of good highways was first projected by the Hearst Conservative government, and that when the farmers entered the contest against him, it was decided in their platform that road-building on such an expensive scale would not be countenanced.

The election of a farmer government, however, was the signal for heavy road-building, and many of the clubs which are the backbone of the provincial political organization of the farmers, have protested. The West Middlesex club not only called for the resignation of the member for this reason, but added that Mr. Drury should be called for the retirement also of Mr. Biggs.

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Individual (Murray, his publisher), when Byron used the idiom to mean the publisher group as distinguished from the author group."

Dr. Smith's explanation of why the idiom developed in the south and not in England was that the ante-bellum south was a "terraced society," a society cut up into groups, with the planter and his folks at the top, and the slave, groups underneath.

"The prosperity of Hawaii," says the bulletin, "depends largely upon the production of sugar. Rice ranked second in value of products in 1909. Its loss in position is due to the phenomenal growth in the value of pineapples canned, which increased 1094 per cent during the decade, while the increase in rice was 142.8 per cent."

According to the census, there are 241 manufacturing establishments in Honolulu and 57 in Hilo, practically all of the manufacturing being centered in these two cities. In the Honolulu establishments 6346 persons are employed; in Hilo, 659. The capital invested in the Honolulu institutions amounted to \$19,861,770, and in Hilo \$2,764,349. The value of products manufactured in Honolulu totaled \$42,611,175, and in Hilo \$5,612,196. The value added by manufacture is \$14,762,662 in Honolulu, and \$2,410,708 in Hilo.

Dr. Smith said that he had, some years ago, asked Joel Chandler Harris and Thomas Nelson Page, southern writers, if, in their wide acquaintance with southern speech they had ever heard "you all" used with singular meaning and both authorities replied emphatically that they never had.

"The germs of the idiom do not consist in putting 'all' after the pronoun; that is perfectly correct," said Dr. Smith. "The peculiarity is in the meaning of the idiom. When a southerner says 'you all' he doesn't mean all of you, but he is using it in the idiomatic sense, with group significance. There are four characteristics of this idiom: first, that the accent is never on the 'all' but spread over both words until it sounds like 'yaw!'; second, the term is never the equivalent for 'all of you'; third, the answer of the southerner to whom the 'you all' is addressed is always 'we,' and never 'I'; and fourth, every time a southerner uses 'you all' it presupposes a group."

Dr. Smith said that he had, some years ago, asked Joel Chandler Harris and Thomas Nelson Page, southern writers, if, in their wide acquaintance with southern speech they had ever heard "you all" used with singular meaning and both authorities replied emphatically that they never had.

"The germs of the idiom are to be found in English as old as Shakespeare," declared Dr. Smith. "Byron used 'you all' in an unmistakable group significance when writing to a single

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Shelley defines poetry as the record of "the best and happiest moments of the best and happiest minds." When we are fortunate enough to happen upon an author at one of these happy moments, then, as the country newspaper would say, "a very enjoyable time was had." After we have said all that can be said about art and craftsmanship, we put our hopes upon a happy chance. Literature cannot be standardized. We never know how the most painstaking work may turn out.

The most that can be said of the literary life is what Sancho Panza said of the profession of knighthood: "There is something delightful in going about in expectation of accidents."

After a meeting in behalf of Social Justice, an eager, distraught young man met me, in the streets of Boston, and asked:

"You believe in the principle of equality?"

"Yes."

"Don't I then have just as much right to be a genius as Shakespeare had?"

"Yes."

"Then why ain't I?"

I had to confess that I didn't know. It is with this chastened sense of our limitations that we meet for any organized attempt at the encouragement of literary productivity. Matthew Arnold's favorite bit of irreverence in which he seemed to find endless enjoyment was in twitting the unfortunate Bishop who had said that "something ought to be done" for the Holy Trinity. It was business-like proposition that involved a spiritual incongruity.

A confusion of values is likely to take place when we try to "do something" for American literature. It is an object that appeals to the uplifter who is anxious to "get results." But the difficulty is that if a piece of writing is literature, it does not need to be uplifted. If it is not literature, it can't lift it. We have been told that a man by taking thought cannot add a cubit to his stature. It is certainly true that we cannot add many cubits to our literary stature. If we could we should all be giants.—Samuel McChord Crothers.

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Conscious Guidance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMAN existence is, at best, a hazardous pilgrimage, indefinite in purpose, uncertain in duration, and on the whole, unsatisfactory. Some individuals spend their time as impulse directs or necessity seems to demand, while others, believing themselves wise and provident, plan their lives, days, months, years, even, in advance of the present, often to see their most cherished hopes blighted, and their best laid schemes doomed to failure.

The self-styled fatalist accepts with more or less resignation the edict of what he is pleased to term the powers that be, and sees in every experience their interposition. He cannot be truly happy, for his habitation is material and is ever at the mercy of the winds of fate which blow him good or ill fortune as he believes.

Men aver that they trust each other in commercial and other enterprises, placing their confidence in human personality which is always unstable whether pleasing or otherwise. The carnal mind has endeavored to govern the world from the beginning of time, always with disastrous results. Could any person or group of persons guide the destiny of men? A group of people is a material concept of force—human will—which never yet has won a real victory. Men and nations led by a false sense of power are insecure, for their life becomes a constant compromise between hope and fear. When there is a lessening of the demand for labor, and money does not seem to be in plentiful circulation, individuals become panic-stricken and this mesmerism spreads, causing wholly unnecessary anxiety and distress, not through the lack of supply but of understanding. Evil has many phases both obvious and subtle, but it is just one thing, a belief in a power apart from God, the lie of Babylon, which, though it mount to the very heavens in its despotic effort to simulate good is evil, nothingness, still. Nevertheless, the query persists: "How can one have the assurance that he is led by Deity in meeting the various vicissitudes and achievements common to human experience?" Christian Science teaches that conscious guidance is voluntary dependence upon God, divine Principle, as All-in-all. This is the strait and narrow way.

Through the study of Christian metaphysics, one becomes a clear thinker, refusing to accept the brass of materialistic theories for the gold of understanding. Righteousness is the sum of all good and is the prize which all must eventually win, but self-righteousness bears the mark of hypocrisy, and follows not the leading of Truth.

One of the most beautiful illustrations of conscious direction is the Bible-story of Joseph and his brethren. Hated by his brothers, even reproved by Jacob, his father, the Hebrew boy, notwithstanding, understood that one day they should come to him for succor and pardon, and he rejoiced that in that day he would be able to aid them and set them in high places. This was not egotism, but a realization that his people would, at the right time, make obeisance to him, i. e., acknowledge the spiritual understanding which he reflected. Escaping at their hands, Joseph was sold into slavery in Egypt, but through the wickedness of those who envied him because he gained special privileges, he was dishonored and cast into prison. During all his crucial experiences, however, he recognized the ever-presence of God, knowing that divine Love would deliver him at the right time, and how wonderful was the deliverance. Called forth from his prison-house by the king, to interpret a dream, Joseph proved to be the means of salvation not only of his family, but of all Egypt and surrounding countries. His knowledge of Truth proved to be power, it brought peace and plenty in the land of Pharaoh, and because he was faithful in obedience to Principle, he became the actual ruler over many things.

It has been aptly said that the many colors of Joseph's coat represented the moral qualities of courage, honesty, truth, wisdom, purity, and others, and it is certain that he reflected these divine attributes. Today the call to spiritual service comes to us as it did to the young Israelite many centuries ago. For daily preparation, a careful scrutiny of one's aims and actions is essential in order that errors to be corrected may be uncovered, for you can give to others only that which you yourself possess. Are you sad, apathetic, doubting the verity of good? Then you are showing these false views to a waiting world looking for practical evidence of good. To assert that joy, health, supply are the birthright of every one, is the beginning of wisdom, and your constructive thinking will bless humanity as Mind unfolds by demonstration. The mind of a mortal never progresses, but travels in a circle, expressing the suppositional opposite of activity. Whatever one's circumstances may seem to indicate of lack along any line, the real man is confidently going forward, traversing the highway of our God, his every act in perfect unity with Truth.

On pages 147 and 148 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, says: "The upright man is guided by a fixed Principle, which destines him to do nothing but what is honorable, and to abhor whatever is base or unworthy; hence we find him ever the same,—at all times the trusty friend, the affectionate relative, the conscientious man of business, the pious

Emerson's Chronicle of Thoughts

"The publication of Emerson's journals, kept for over half a century, is a precious gift to the reading public," declares Henry A. Beers in "Emerson and His Journals." "It is well known that he made an almost daily record of his thoughts; that, when called upon for a lecture or address, he put together such passages as would dovetail, without too anxious a concern for unity; and that from all these sources, by a double distillation, his perfected essays were finally evolved....

"These journals differ from common

hour (one a.m.) and the whole scene is lit up by the gigantic electrical sky-signs, which seem to concentrate about this point. One in particular—the Overland car—is a fine example of the importance of aerial advertisement, and from a height of two thousand feet we can see its wheels revolving, and the dust rising in clouds behind it, presumably as an illustration of its speed.

"The air over New York feels very disturbed, partly owing to the approaching cyclone from the Great Lakes, of which we have already had warning, and partly also to the heat rising upwards from the city itself; in spite of this the ship is very steady. "One-ten a.m. (New York, summer time). We head for home with three

would willingly share the inspiration which he, but nobody else, could find in the most uninspiring canvas, an inspiration to criticism that is, not to admiration—he never wavered in his allegiance to the "Almighty Swells" of art. Once he began to talk I did not care to have him stop, and I would say, "Why not come to Buckingham Street with me?" You have not seen J. for a long while." He would vow he couldn't, he must get back to Kew to do his article. I would insist a little, he would waver a little, and at last he would agree to a minute's talk with J., excusing himself to himself by protesting that Buckingham Street was on his way to the Underground, as it was if he chose to go out of his way to make it

The Lake-Below

More pleased, my foot the hidden margin roves

Of Como, bosomed deep in chestnut groves.

Meadows thrown between, the giddy steepes

Tower, bare or sylvan, from the narrow deeps.

Towns, whose shades of no rude noise complain.

From ringing team apart and grating wain—

To flat-roofed towns, that touch the water's bound.

Or lurk in woody sunless glens profound,

Or, from the rending rocks, obtrusive clinging,

And o'er the whitened wave their shadows fling—

The pathway leads, as round the steepes it twines;

And Silence loves its purple roof of vines.

The loitering traveler hence, at evening, sees

From rock-hewn steps the sail between the trees;

Or marks, 'mid opening cliffs, fair dark-eyed maidens

Tend the small harvest of their garden glades;

Or stops the solemn mountain-shades to view,

Stretch o'er the pictured mirror broad and blue.

And track the yellow lights from steep to steep,

As up the opposing hills they slowly creep.

Aloft, here, half a village shines, arayed

In golden light; half hides itself in shade:

While, from amid the darkened roofs,

Restlessly flashing, seems to mount like fire:

There, all unshaded, blazing forests throw

Rich golden verdure on the lake below.

—Wordsworth.

The Hills in Summer

Finally, there are the moonlight and the starlight of the hills with all their glamour; and on sultry summer evenings when the twilight is nearly done and the air is hushed and no moon is in the sky, there is the distant flash of lightning along the crest. How the rivulet of light flashes upon hedge and dome, spreads over the forests, flares upon the heated air, and illuminates the thickening sky! How huge, then, the mass of the hills, how much larger they seem in the dusk than in full sunlight! And what mystery in the vast gloom of the flash-lighted valleys, what romance in the golden-pinnacled tops!—John C. Van Dyke.

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The Pul-i-Malún across the Hari Rud river in Afghanistan

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The Bridge of Malún

Written for The Christian Science Monitor</p

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Fordney Tariff Bill

DISCUSSING "The Danger of Reaction," Bernard Shaw remarks that "History records very little in the way of mental activity on the part of the mass of mankind except a series of stampedes from affirmative errors into negative ones, and back again." Like Pliable in "The Pilgrim's Progress," he says, the public, when it lands in the Slough of Despond, runs back in terror to its old superstitions. Though this may be too pessimistic a view of mankind's experiences generally, it expresses what is taking place in respect to the tariff in the United States. Less than a decade ago there was such a demand for tariff reduction that the Underwood revision was accomplished. A demand for some sort of revision was one of the factors that led to the first election of Woodrow Wilson to the presidency, with a Democratic Congress to support him. Much of the dissatisfaction during the last two years of President Taft's administration was due to vigorous objections to the Payne-Aldrich tariff. Even the Progressive Party was in a measure a protest against the domination of reactionary elements expressed in this tariff as well as in other ways. Now the general reaction against the policies of the Democratic Party is showing itself in the framing of the Fordney tariff bill.

Because a high tariff is an obstruction to free competition in commerce between nations, it also operates to prevent honest competition within the country that establishes it. In the end, therefore, it serves to inflate prices, build up huge fortunes at the expense of the average man, and protect only the few established interests that need no protection. These simple facts are often overlooked, not only by the general public that is ever clamoring for better conditions, but by that part of the directly interested public, consisting of the smaller business interests, which does not realize that under a high tariff it pays toll to the few large corporations which are thus enabled to control the markets. The main demand for a high tariff now comes from the great business interests which are unwilling to face a general reduction in prices, due to foreign competition, after the war. In other words, the demand indicates a continuation of the greed which has been called profiteering. The smaller business concerns hope to realize some subsidiary advantages from that which gives their larger competitors tremendous opportunities for gain.

From an international point of view, a high tariff in the United States must be ruinous to commerce. Unless other nations can pay their debts to the United States in goods, they cannot pay at all. Even if they could pay in gold, it would be highly undesirable for the United States to be glutted with gold with which it would be impossible to do anything. Since gold is a medium of exchange and not an end in itself, it is valuable only when there is a constant exchange of products. The situation at the present time is that the United States cannot sell its goods abroad unless it takes other goods in exchange. What is necessary, then, for a return to active business conditions is not a high tariff but a free exchange of activity with other nations, even though there be a considerable reduction in prices because of foreign competition. The commerce of the United States cannot be permanently prosperous unless it can compete freely with the commerce of other nations, for a high tariff now would stifle both exports and imports, until the United States would apparently be reduced entirely to internal trading.

The hope of those who favor the high tariff is, of course, that the high prices in the United States will allow the selling of goods in foreign markets at extremely low prices. In such a case, the consumer in the United States actually pays a part of the cost of the surplus goods that are sold in other parts of the world. The equivalent of the import duties is paid by the consumer, not only on goods actually imported, but on those produced within the country. This artificial situation would be intolerable, and, if a high tariff becomes a fact, must lead to another reaction. Real economy of production and distribution does not depend upon any such arbitrary and unjust concessions to special industries.

Instead of a stampede back to old superstitions about what makes prosperity, the need now is for a real study of the new conditions requiring a new kind of readjustment. The proposed valuation of goods imported on the basis of prices in the United States, for the purpose of fixing the amount of duty in each case, is not really a new kind of readjustment but is a preposterous reversion to the most extreme form of the old theory of protection. It would absolutely prohibit the importation of goods from other parts of the world, since no one would pay the highest domestic prices, plus the duty. In fact, the highest domestic price would always be the cost of similar goods produced in the United States, plus the duty; so that there would be an attempt at a system involving a duty on the duty itself, which would be impossible. The great need is not the exclusion of foreign goods in any such fashion, but the actual encouragement of imports, together with the finding of new markets for exports, until the balance of trade is restored to a normal status. Even a large increase in imports should not bring about a terrified stampede to outgrown ways and means. Industry will be prosperous in proportion as it develops on an honestly competitive basis, instead of such a basis of artificial subsidy as a high tariff. In the United States, the basis of free competition has not yet been tried, because the fear of foreign goods has always led to a demand for what has mistakenly been called protection. It is time, therefore, for an entirely new kind of mental activity, instead of a reactionary stampede, such as Bernard Shaw speaks of, in order that the right way out of the business Slough of Despond may be found.

Baron Hayashi's Views

IN THE course of a conversation with a representative of this paper in London, the other day, Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador, dealt with several questions of very great international importance. Amongst these the most vital, at the moment, was that of the renewal

of the Anglo-Japanese treaty. Baron Hayashi is strongly in favor of renewal. Japan, indeed, for months past, has been making every possible effort to this end, and has shown herself increasingly willing to make concessions and to give such assurances as may be expected to help toward securing a continuation of the agreement. Thus, in his conversation, the other day, Baron Hayashi made a strong bid for the support of Australia. He is, of course, well aware that in Mr. Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister, he has one of the strongest supporters of the alliance, at any rate as far as dominion statesmen are concerned, but he is also well aware of the fact that the Anglo-Japanese alliance is not viewed with any favor in the United States, and that if it came to a choice between sacrificing the good will of the United States and sacrificing the alliance, Mr. Hughes would not hesitate to sacrifice the alliance.

Baron Hayashi, therefore, sees the necessity for doing something, and doing something quite definite to "placate America," and this desire drew from him a very important statement. Once the guarantees of friendship are established with the British Commonwealth by means of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, Baron Hayashi said, he believes it will be possible to come to some arrangement with the United States whereby a further agreement may be arrived at with the direct object in view of securing an understanding that will lead to the limitation of armaments throughout the world. "The United States," he declared emphatically, "is about the only country that can afford the luxury of warship building, and we are quite willing to rely upon the common sense of the people of America to see the utter folly of this continued competition."

Now Baron Hayashi would never have made this statement without the fullest cognizance of his government, and there could be no object in making it save the hope that action might be taken along the lines indicated. Although the admission has never been made, in so many words, that the United States was "building against Japan," there can be no question that if the "Japanese menace" were clearly removed the last shred of excuse for the policy of a big navy in the United States would be removed. Those who know anything of the actual resources of Japan have never believed that there was the smallest foundation for the theory of the Japanese menace, but that it has been made the stalking horse for a big navy and for the prosecution of several other policies cannot be doubted. Japan, through one of her most important ambassadors, now indicates her willingness to remove this bogey, once for all. It is true that, as a condition, she insists on the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, but there can be no question that if Japan supported by the treaty would be willing to come to an agreement on the question of disarmament, Japan standing alone would be still more willing to come to such an agreement.

The Newer Fourth of July

BESIDE all question, a great change has come over the typical American method of celebrating the Fourth of July, the Independence Day of the United States. It is not altogether new. The tendency toward a change has been noted before this. But the observance just past seems to have marked it more definitely than any other. There was so much less noise about it all! In the old days, noise was everything. There were few or no restrictions upon the use of explosives and fire-crackers then. Boys of all ages vied with one another, from midnight of the 3d until late evening of the Fourth, in setting off cannons and crackers in such a fashion as to make the greatest possible racket, regardless of the effect upon themselves or anybody else. And such activity was not restricted to the youthful element, either. The elders were often eager to share in it. Once started, they were as reckless as the youngsters. In fact, they had more than a little to do with stimulating the younger element in their noise-making. Almost all the city dwellers seemed to stay around home, in those days. They were satisfied to entertain and be entertained in homely fashion, giving themselves meanwhile to the making of noise as the chief business of the day.

But all that has been so completely changed that one can hardly realize that it was ever the custom. Beyond question, people in American cities have grown away from their former delight in such methods of celebrating. They care little or nothing for noise, of the explosive sort, nowadays. Neither are they contented to stay in town of a holiday, as of yore. Indeed, perhaps it is because the automobile has provided means of getting out into the country that July 4 in the cities is quieter than it used to be. The automobile has surely had its effect. But the better sense of American communities has been developing. The majority of people seem to have reached the conclusion that there are better ways of spending the day than in burning powder. They have concluded, as well, that there is less menace to the safety of persons and property in excursions and picnics, and things of that sort, than there is in setting off explosives and fireworks in the crowded neighborhoods of the cities.

How far prohibition has been a factor in this change is difficult to say. But it must have contributed largely. That the "night before" is now not only less noisy but less protracted than it used to be, would seem to be one natural result of the elimination of liquor drinking from all phases of the celebration. Of course, this tends to make the observance more thoughtful. Probably that is why we seem to see a growing tendency toward more elaborate community programs for the day. There are speeches and music, as there used to be; but both are of a better quality. We see and hear less of those old-time parades of "antiques and horribles," but we find pageantry being brought into play increasingly. There are children now growing up who will hardly think of the Fourth of July as an excuse for noise-making, but they may feel the patriotic significance of the holiday even more than did those children of earlier times who bent their efforts so earnestly to the making of noise. The real meaning of it, then, will not be lost. It may even be better apprehended by all sorts of people than it ever was in the days when patriotism was signified by explosions.

Prohibition in South Australia

ALTHOUGH the result of the recent state elections in South Australia, whereat the Progressive Party was defeated, might appear at a first glance to have been a decisive pronouncement by the people of the State against prohibition, any acquaintance with the facts shows that this was not the case. South Australia is the great wine-growing State of the Commonwealth, and, for some time past, the liquor forces have carried on a most vigorous campaign for the protection of their vested interests. They were extraordinarily aided in their efforts at the election by the fact that both the Liberal Party and the Labor Party were determined that the election should be fought out on the old two-party lines, and that every attempt to split the vote should be withheld with the utmost possible energy. The prohibition question was essentially a vote-splitting issue. The Temperance Alliance did not put any prohibition candidates in the field, but adopted the policy of sending out a list of questions to every candidate, and electors in favor of prohibition were urged to vote for those candidates whose answers were considered most satisfactory. Such a policy cut right athwart all party lines, and so serious did the Liberal Premier, Mr. Barwell, himself a strong anti-prohibitionist, consider the situation in the cities that, in the course of the campaign, he left his own country constituency, and devoted himself to driving home in the towns the importance of a strict adhesion of all Liberals to strictly party lines. "Don't split your votes!" became indeed the catch phrase of the election.

Now it is a well established fact that prohibition sentiment in the State, in spite of the winegrowers, is very strong. No fewer than 58,000 people recently signed a petition in favor of a referendum. The reading, therefore, of the recent election result is that the desire to secure a return to the old two-party system temporarily outweighed the desire to secure a favorable vote on the prohibition referendum. Such prohibitionists as did not vote in accordance with old party alignments supported the Progressives, and the Progressives represented the third party, which both Liberals and Labor were determined to overthrow. The Progressive Party was entirely wiped out.

As is always the way, however, the apparent defeat in South Australia contains the seeds of future victory. Not only has it taught the supporters of prohibition many lessons that they needed to learn, but it cannot fail to have opened the eyes of many of the electors to the strangely devious ways of the liquor interests and their supporters. Already the Temperance Alliance is making plans for another vigorous campaign, and the determination to "get South Australia dry" is as strong as ever.

Midsummer Publishing

ALREADY the notes sent out by the publishers indicate some of the books that are to appear in the autumn; but as usual few important books are announced for midsummer publication. It is a curious custom of seasons into which the publishers have settled down, for why should their main activity be in the autumn and spring and not continue in the summer? Many people have the most time for reading in the summer; and their reading should not consist then, any more than at other times, of light and frivolous fiction to the exclusion of interesting books developing real reasoning, or at least presenting coordinated facts. When the publishers take it for granted that the public will not buy new serious books during the summer, they encourage the very lack of interest that they should overcome by intelligent advertising. Instead of taking the attitude that the demands of the public have to be supplied, whether the demands seem to be for good literature or for bad, they should provide a steady supply of the best that they can secure for publication in order to cultivate the right kind of demand. "What the public wants" is misinterpreted in countless ways according to the personal preconceptions of the various publishers themselves. The thing for the publisher to do is to decide for himself what is good, and really worth publishing, and then to secure a wide distribution of this truly good literature by proper advertising.

Proper advertising can sell good serious books in midsummer as at any other time. Some books, such as Lytton Strachey's "Queen Victoria" or Bernard Shaw's "Back to Methuselah," publishers would readily bring out at almost any season of the year. One is tempted to wish that only such books as these, which sell as readily in midsummer as in midwinter, might appear at all. If a volume can be made profitable to author and publisher solely by artificial stimulation of public interest just before the holiday season, it can have little real value. The right presentation of good books, together with the suppression of many futile books, should insure a steady sale in midsummer, and counteract many of the insincerities and anomalies of publishing conditions today. It is a highly artificial condition when books come out in great quantities in two or three months of the year only, rather than in an orderly stream, as is the case with periodicals.

There are some few serious books, of course, announced for midsummer publication, such as, in the United States, "Out of Their Own Mouths," by Samuel Gompers, and "The Voice of Russia," by M. Alexander Schwartz. The fact that these are about all one can think of at the moment shows how the stream almost runs dry; and possibly these are appearing mainly because the publishers feel that books on Russia would hardly be a novelty at any season and might as well be issued now as later. Plays and poems, as well as novels, are considered legitimate midsummer ventures. Thus among very recent publications there are Amy Lowell's "Legends" and the volume which includes Eugene O'Neill's "The Emperor Jones." In England there is J. C. Squire's new anthology. These show something of what the publishers think the public wants for summer reading that has more literary value than the average novel. Yet none of them will probably make any great stir in the world. They illustrate the literary situation between seasons, when the stirring books, if the publishers have any in sight, are held until the autumn, and they indicate

the need for a considerable awakening to the fact that the summer is as good a time as any for readers to be stirred to real thinking.

Editorial Notes

SO IT seems that 202,670 persons had actually promised the promoters of the anti-prohibition parade, in New York, that they would march on July Fourth. Quite a difference between that total and 14,000, the number who actually made the march up Fifth Avenue! The inference seems to be that out of 202,670 men and women who talk as if they were opposed to national prohibition in the United States, not more than 14,000 of them really mean it.

IT WILL be interesting to watch the effect of direct action as applied by the Italian crowds to the reduction of the cost of living. Rome dispatches have been telling how the Fascisti, composed largely of former soldiers and students, have been carrying on what amounts to a country-wide campaign against the high prices. Their methods are rather more vigorous than anything that has been generally tried in other countries. They are about the same that were used by the same organization in counteracting the efforts of the "Red" radicals. Crowds of these self-determined young men are said to patrol the principal business streets of Rome, singing their special song and inspecting the various shops to see that demands for lower prices are being complied with. An interesting thing about it is that Italy, just at the moment, seems to be constrained to let them have their way in the matter. And prices are coming down.

NOT so much has been heard about community "sings" of late as was heard during the last year or two of the war. Of course, this does not indicate that there is any less occasion for singing. In fact, singing might almost seem to be more spontaneous now than it could be three years ago. By the same token, there was more need to stimulate singing then, and that was what the community sings were undertaken for. However, the plan has not altogether fallen into disuse. Here is a community chorus organizing for the summer season in Central Park, New York, with an initial assembly of 5000 men, women, and children. They sing the popular favorites, of course, as a means of getting under way. But they have a brass band for encouragement, also a soloist, and in time they may get to be as proficient as the community chorus that holds forth in the pavilion at the end of the great pier on the Chicago lake front. Perhaps no great success with classical programs is to be anticipated from choruses of this sort, but they have their place. It is worth something to get 5000 people in any great city decently singing together of a summer night.

NOW that Belgians propose to get rid of their trilingual incubus, comprising French, Flemish, and German, by adopting English as the official language of the country, they might be surprised to know that French, or Anglo-French, was the current language of educated Englishmen from the time of the Conquest up to the fourteenth century. English then gradually took its place, and from that period began that demand in England to learn the French of Paris which has continued to be the bugaboo of many an English schoolboy. However, grammars and conversation books came steadily into vogue, but not every one knows that Caxton printed a set of dialogues in English and French, and that Wynkyn de Worde got out a more elementary and practical "book to learn and speak French." Many of the Huguenot exiles taught French in England. Under the Stewarts, and after the Restoration in particular, every cultivated Englishman was expected to speak it. The present Anglo-French friendship, however, hardly suggests another bilingual England.

AND now it is Postmaster-General Will Hays who has undertaken to put "more business in government." The new Postmaster-General can hardly be expecting to make his department really pay its own way. It never has. As a rule, nobody has really believed that its greatest value to the country could be obtained in that manner. But the Postmaster-General is apparently going to stop the leaks, if there be any. In particular, he seems to have his eye on the parcel post. And, if the stories that are being told about mining companies using the parcel post for shipping ore over the more inaccessible routes are warranted by facts, there may be a need for some readjustment of the system. The parcel post, truly enough, was expected to aid the farmer, if not the miner, but it was hardly expected to be used for such bulky materials as hay, let alone ore.

SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER's paper seems to favor a kind of "slackers list" for the people who are convicted of profiteering during the war. The paper says, "Justice and patriotism demand an historic example be made of these men and their infamy." And really, if there is justice in listing the names of the draft evaders, there would seem to be some justice in making public the names of those whom the government knows to have been making money unduly in the nation's time of need. But just as there is a difficulty in avoiding injustice wherever any name is mistakenly placed in the slackers lists, so there may be difficulty in getting the profiteers correctly listed. What justice is involved in publishing the names of actual offenders should not be tarnished by the unjust publication of a name that deserves no ignominy.

NOW that the Lincoln Highway connecting the east and west coasts of the United States has become a valuable reality, there is apparently good reason for carrying through the projected Meridian Highway from the Dakotas to Mexico. There is no better way of encouraging interest in the improvement of local routes than by perfecting a few long ones, so that the benefits of good roads may be brought home to the inhabitants of many sections at once. No matter how far railroad development may go, highways are necessary to trade and for general convenience, and a north-and-south road, such as the proposed Meridian, is much to be desired.